India's New Horizons

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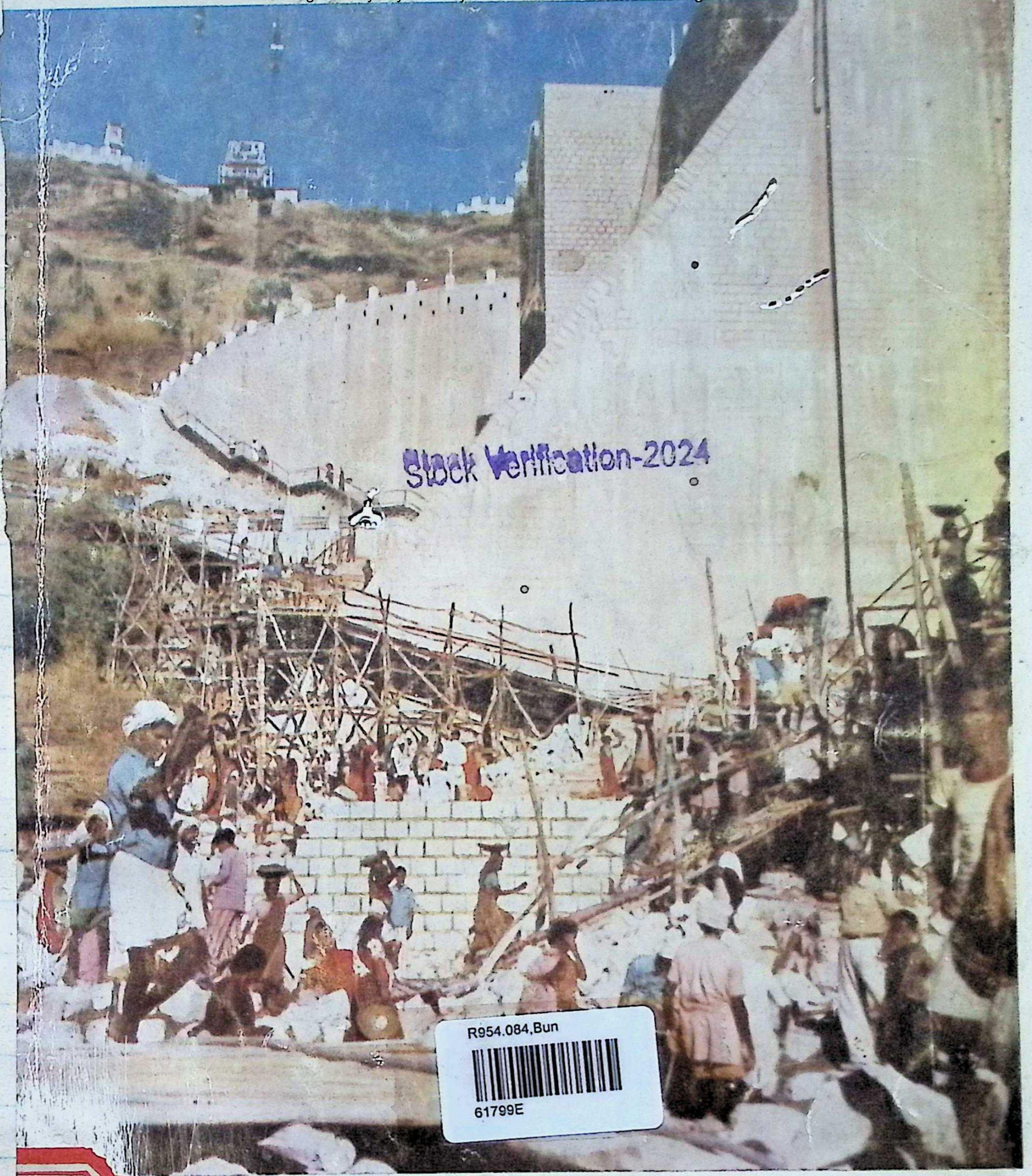

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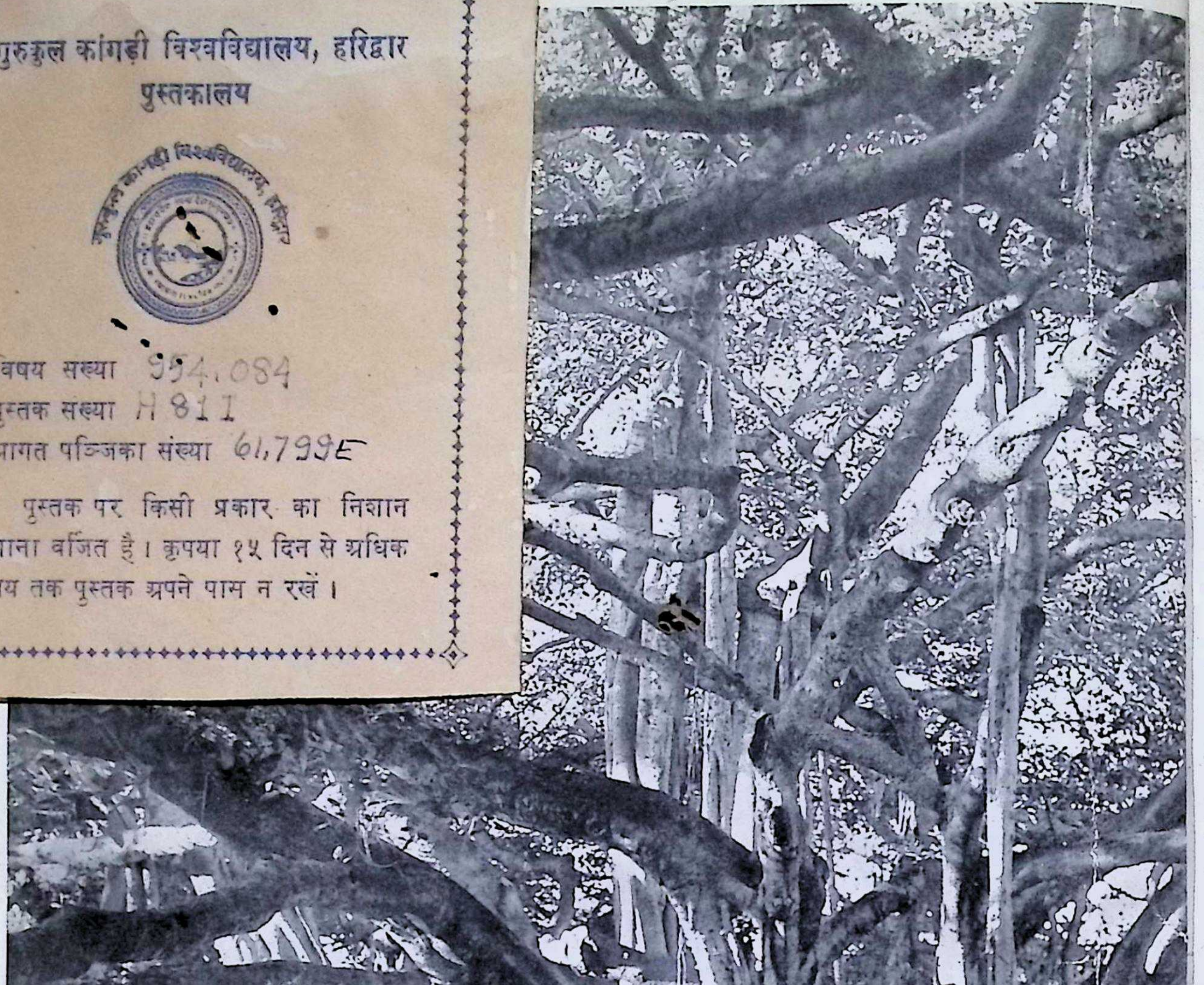
India's New Horizons

Stock Verification-2024

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार
पुस्तकालय

विषय संख्या 954.084
पुस्तक संख्या H 811
आगत पञ्जिका संख्या 61,799E

पुस्तक पर किसी प्रकार का निशान लगाना वर्जित है। कृपया १५ दिन से अधिक समय तक पुस्तक अपने पास न रखें।



"However slender its shoo
a banyan tree from them takes and gives to the
strength to resist uprooting
from the PANCHATAN

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FOREWORD

by

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker

INDIA, in the years since independence, has been engaged in a great adventure of economic and social development which has captured the interest and appealed to the imagination of peoples throughout the world.

Working with democratic institutions and through democratic processes, this great and populous nation is striving to improve living conditions, provide more food, build a broad industrial base, create more employment, educate its people and develop sound social institutions which will promote the general welfare.

As India's distinguished Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, has said, no country can ultimately succeed in such a tremendous task except by its own efforts. But external assistance can be helpful and important.

At the request of the Government of India, the United States, since 1951, has been providing assistance of various kinds to help India achieve its goals. This booklet is concerned with the nature of that cooperation.

As you will see, U.S. aid has taken a multitude of forms and has played a supporting role in almost all areas of India's development—from railways to tubewells, from hybrid grains to fisheries, from teacher training to community development.

As India forges ahead, the United States considers it a privilege to be a continuing partner in its progress. This is true for several reasons.

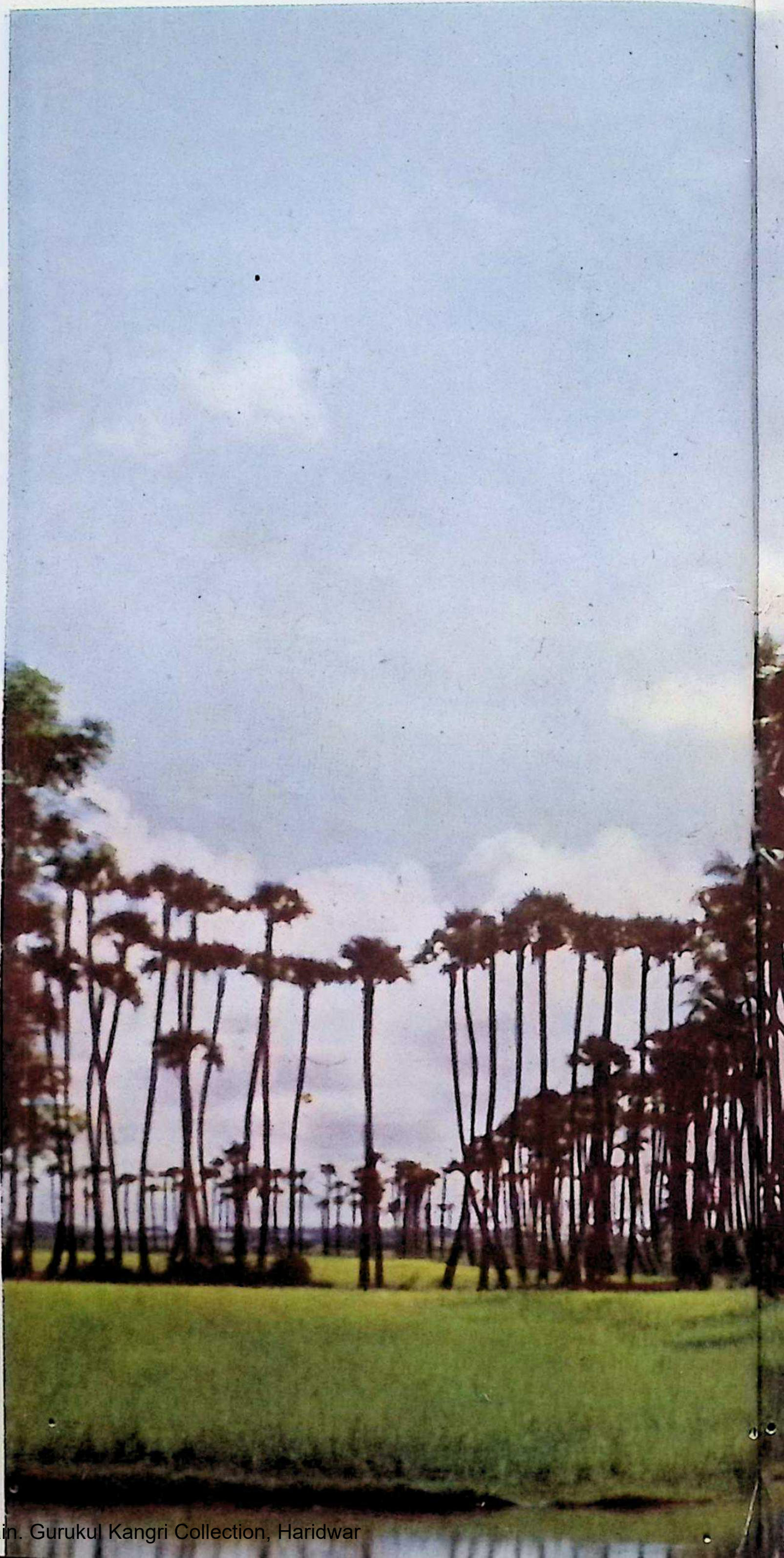
As President Eisenhower has said, we have found that to help others is often the best way to help ourselves to progress.

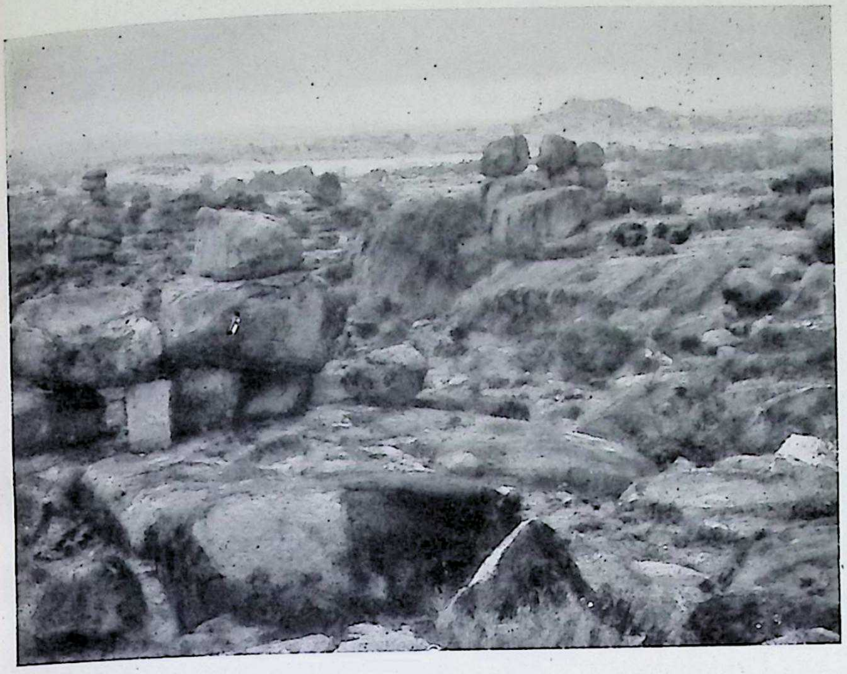
Another motivating cause, deep-rooted in the American tradition, stems from our earliest colonial days when we learned that mutual aid was often the price of survival.

Still another reason, I think, is the fact that because the people of my country have come from many lands they have a concern for the problems of other people and other countries. There is a deep urge to assist those who have been less fortunate than we in achieving political or economic independence.

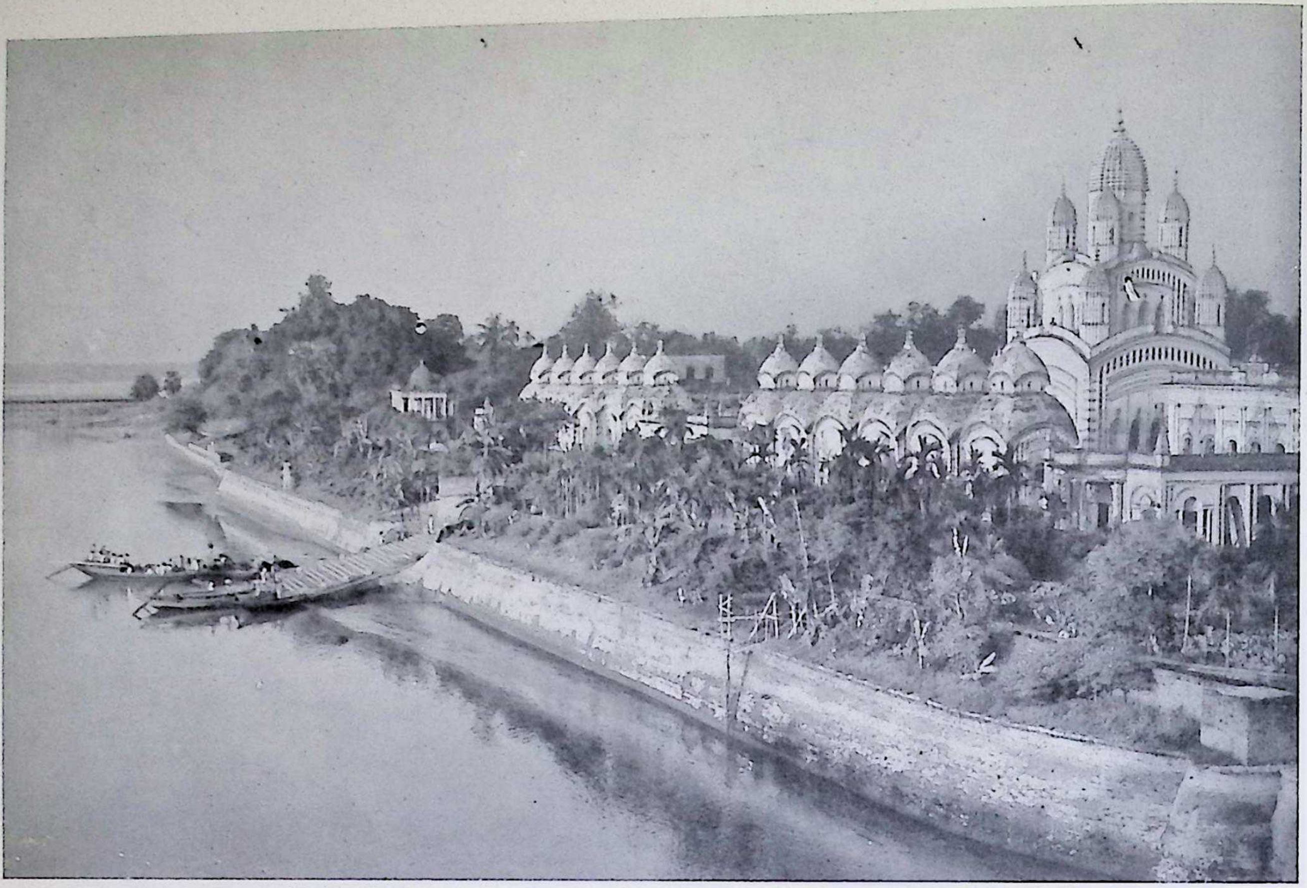
We believe, too, that the aspirations of people for a fuller, more significant life can best be achieved under democratic institutions; that democracy is a force which holds possibilities of unlimited progress for mankind. It is in this belief and in this spirit that we in America are ready to join hands with you in India in your great effort to achieve a better life for all your people.

"I was again on a great voyage of discovery and the land of India and the people of India spread out before me." This quiet land of fields and ponds, ringed by stately trees.

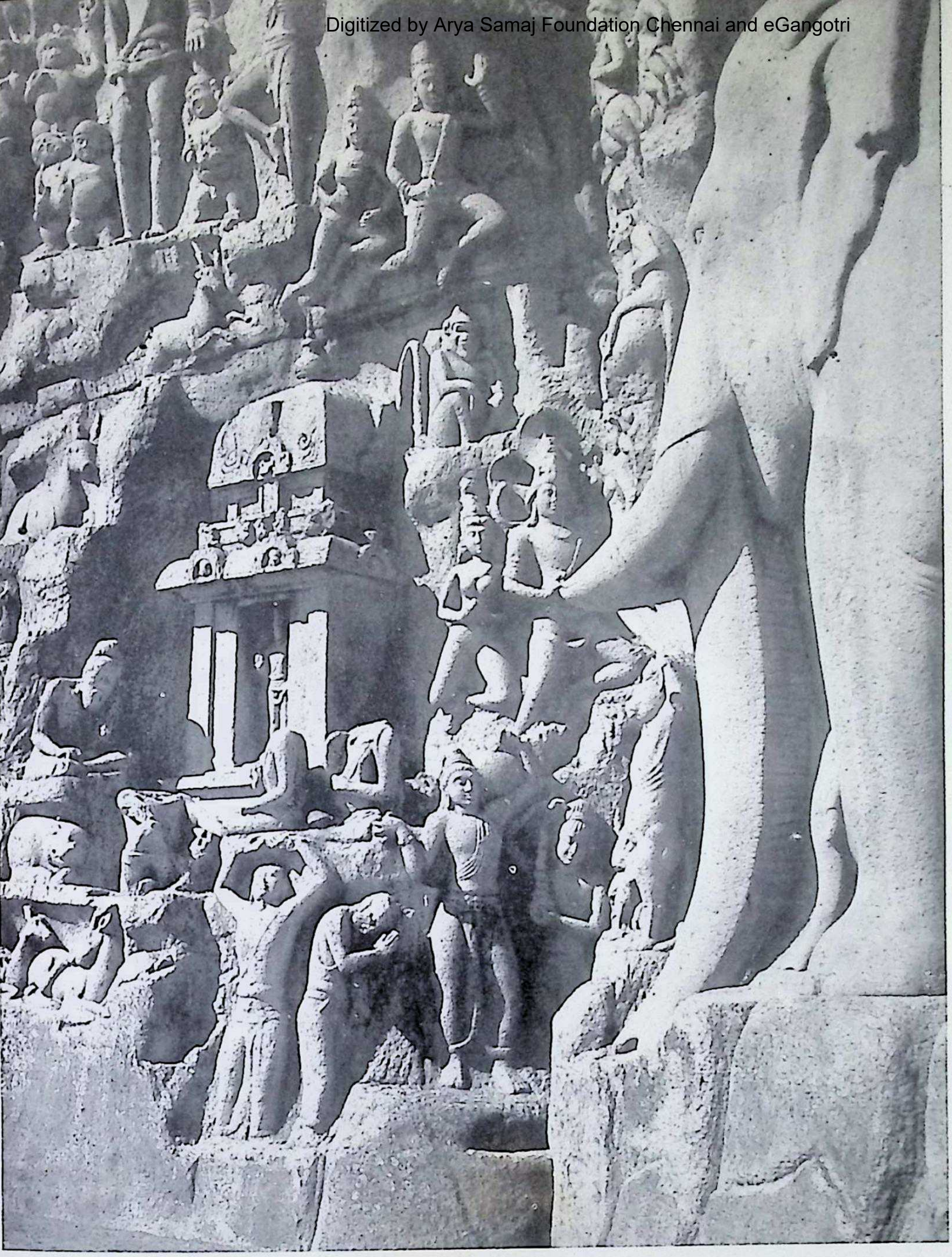




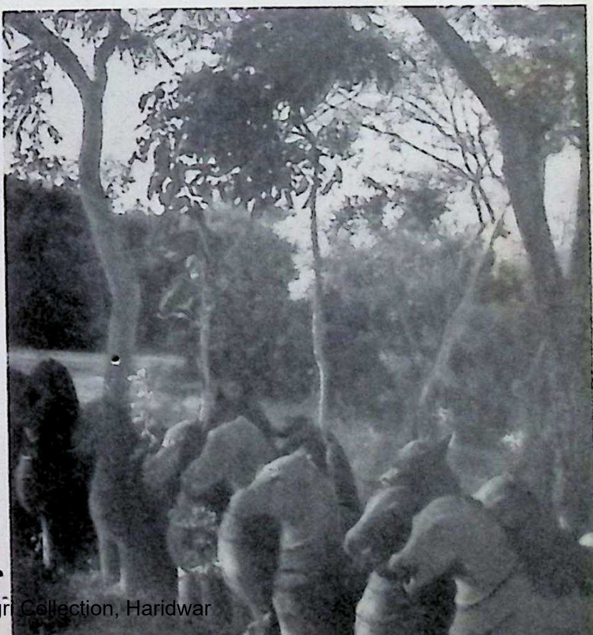
A terraced land with thrusting hills,
mute rocks and ancient stones that guard the past,
fierce torrents that rush to valleys below.

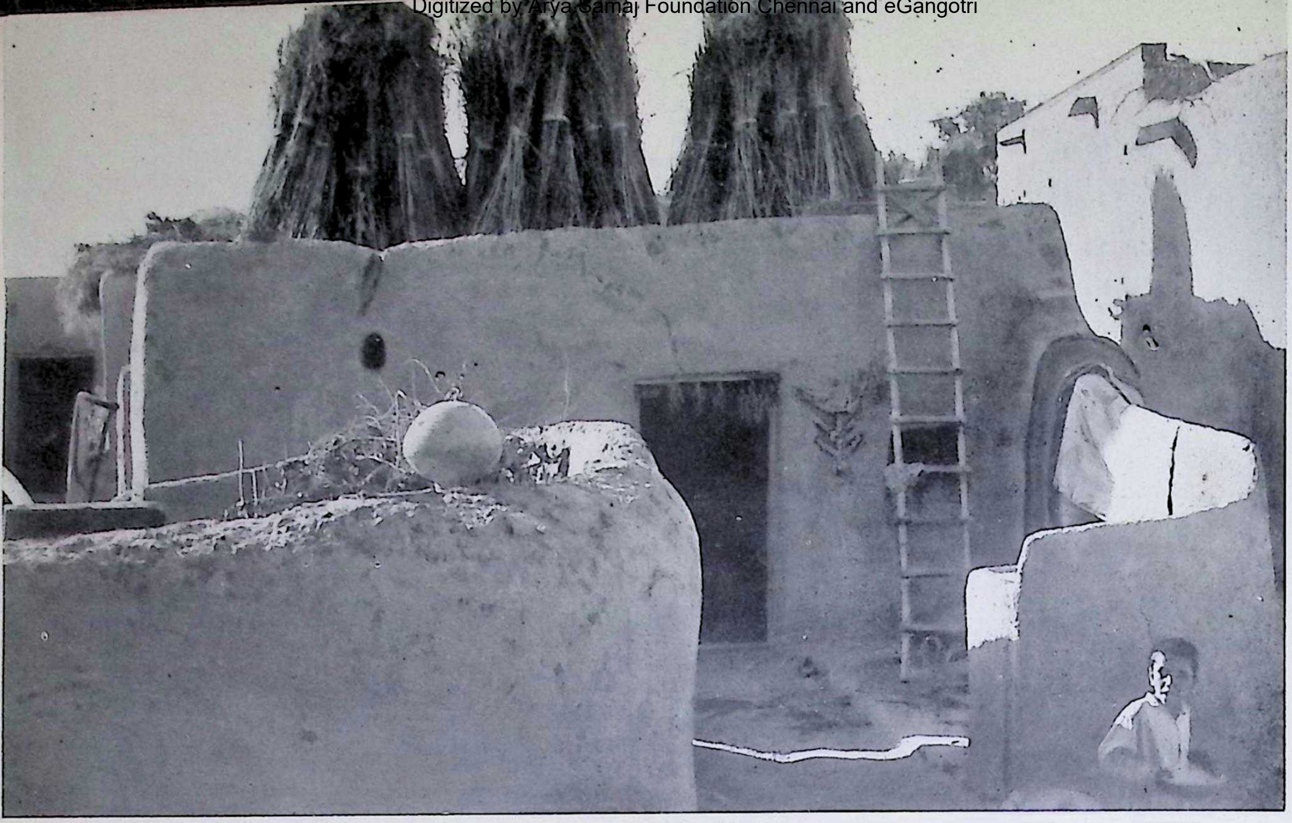


A land whose sacred rivers are flanked by temples, and whose temples are touched by the southern sea.

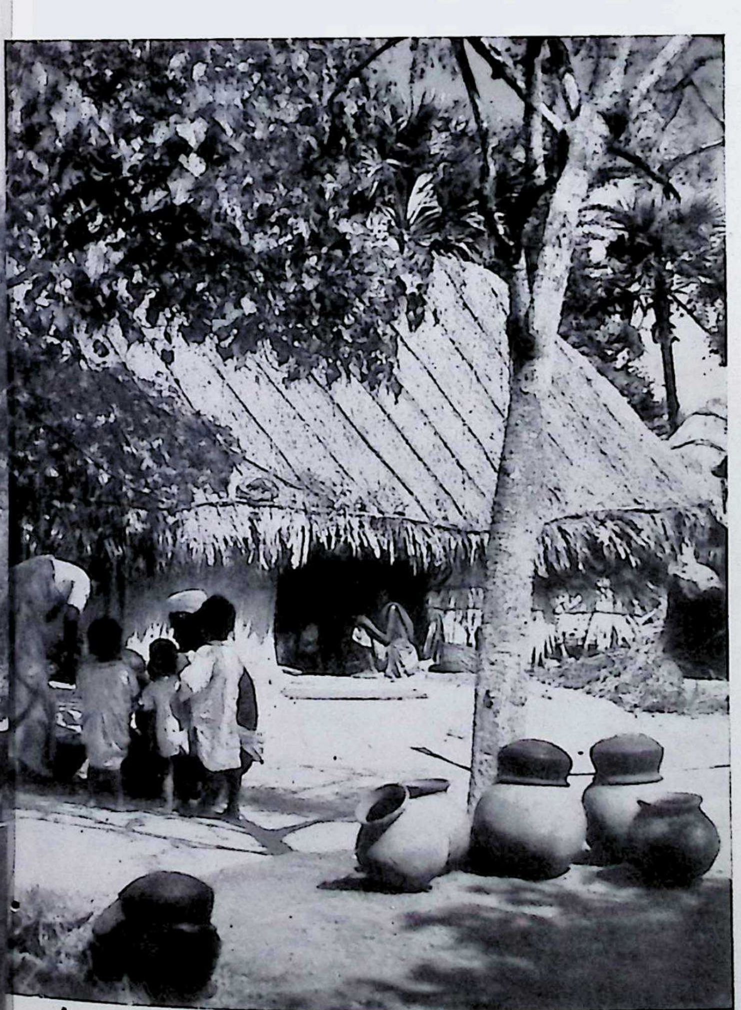


The story of its deities carved in stone; its past, still standing, row on row, throughout the land.

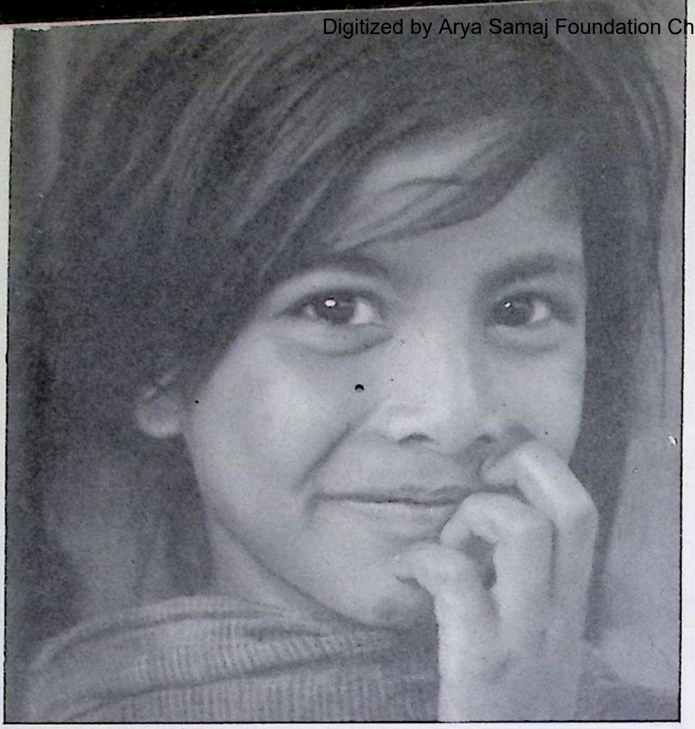




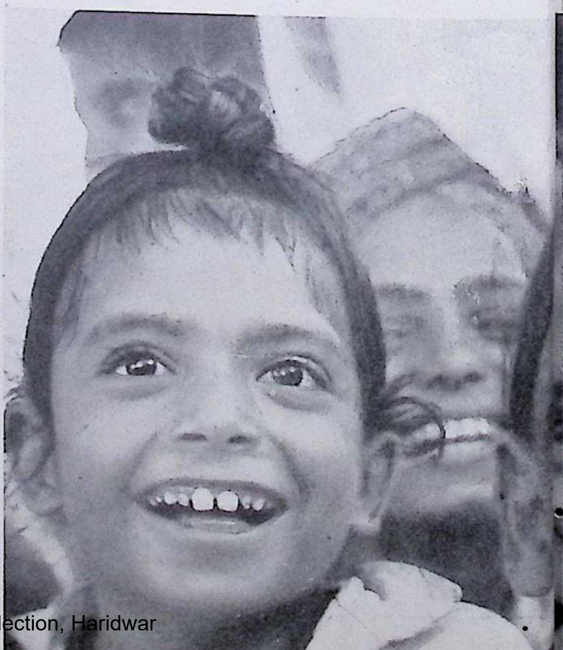
And everywhere the villages . . .

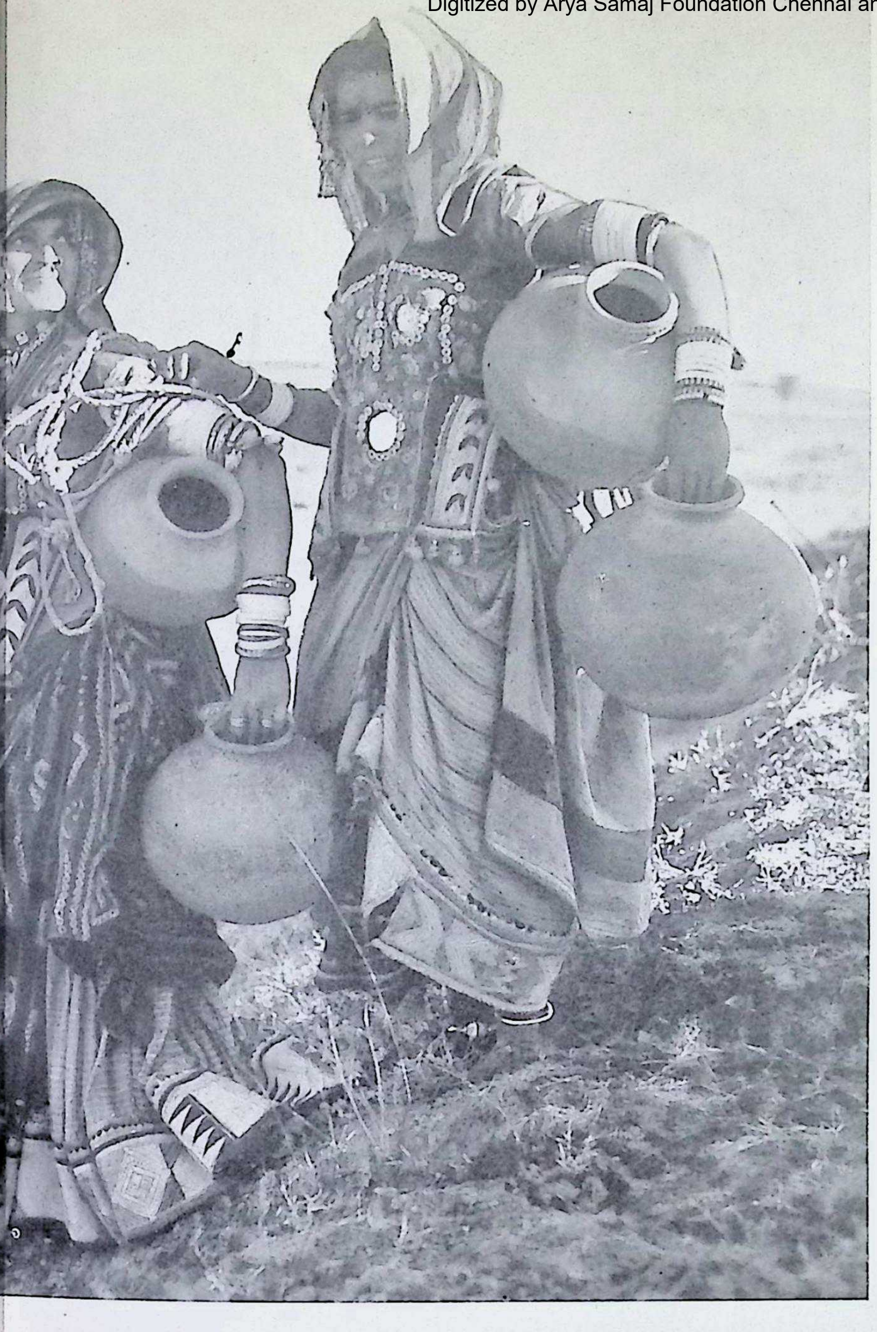


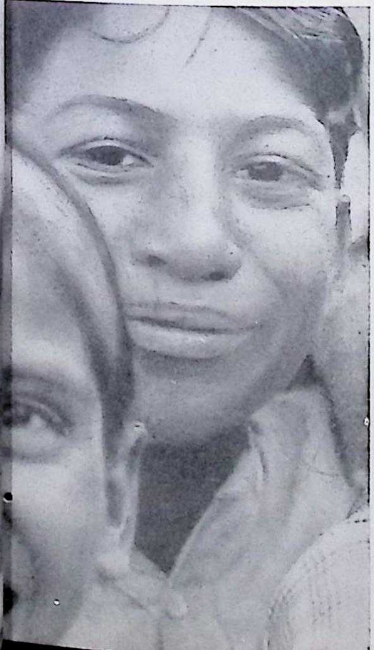
. . . the meeting place of all these things, mingled with the sights and sounds of people. People old and young, in villages throughout the land.

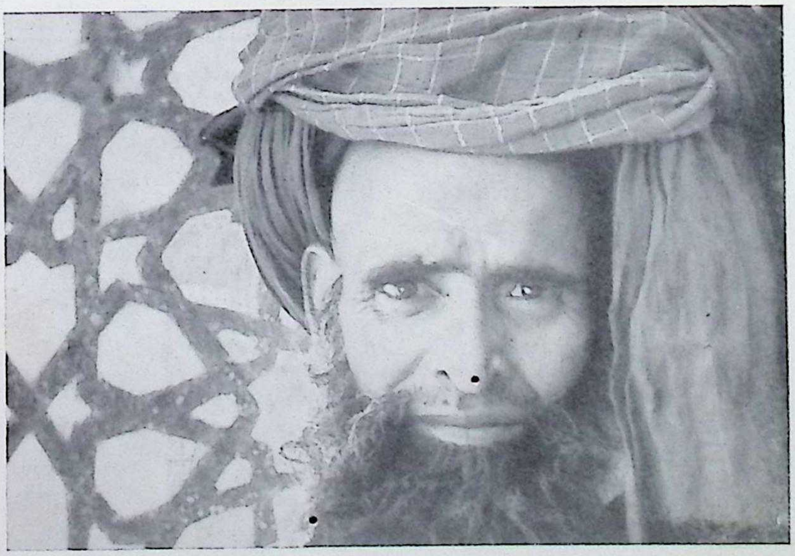


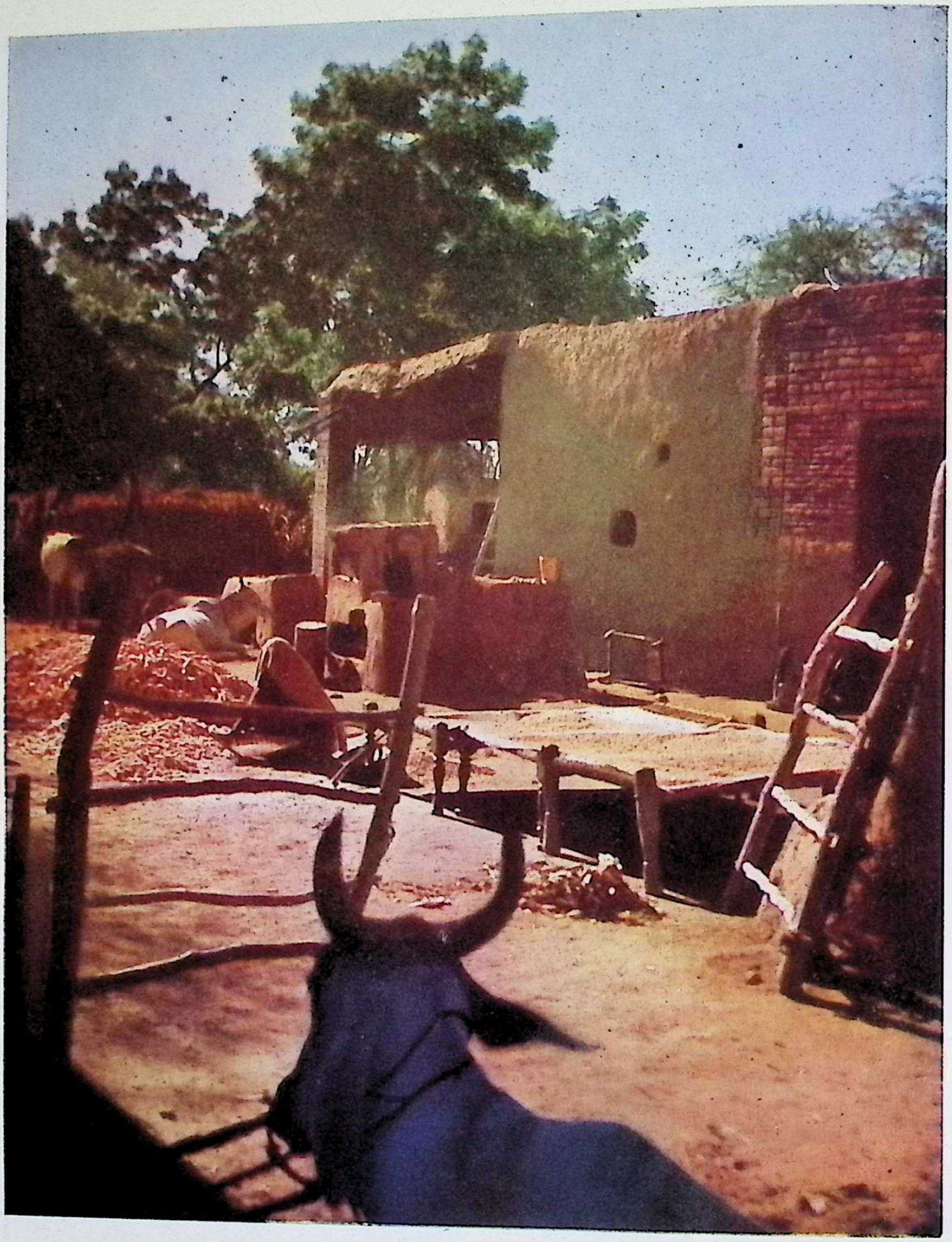
> "I looked at their faces and their figures and watched their movements. There was many a sensitive face and many a sturdy body, straight and clean-limbed; and among the women there was grace and suppleness and dignity and poise . . ."



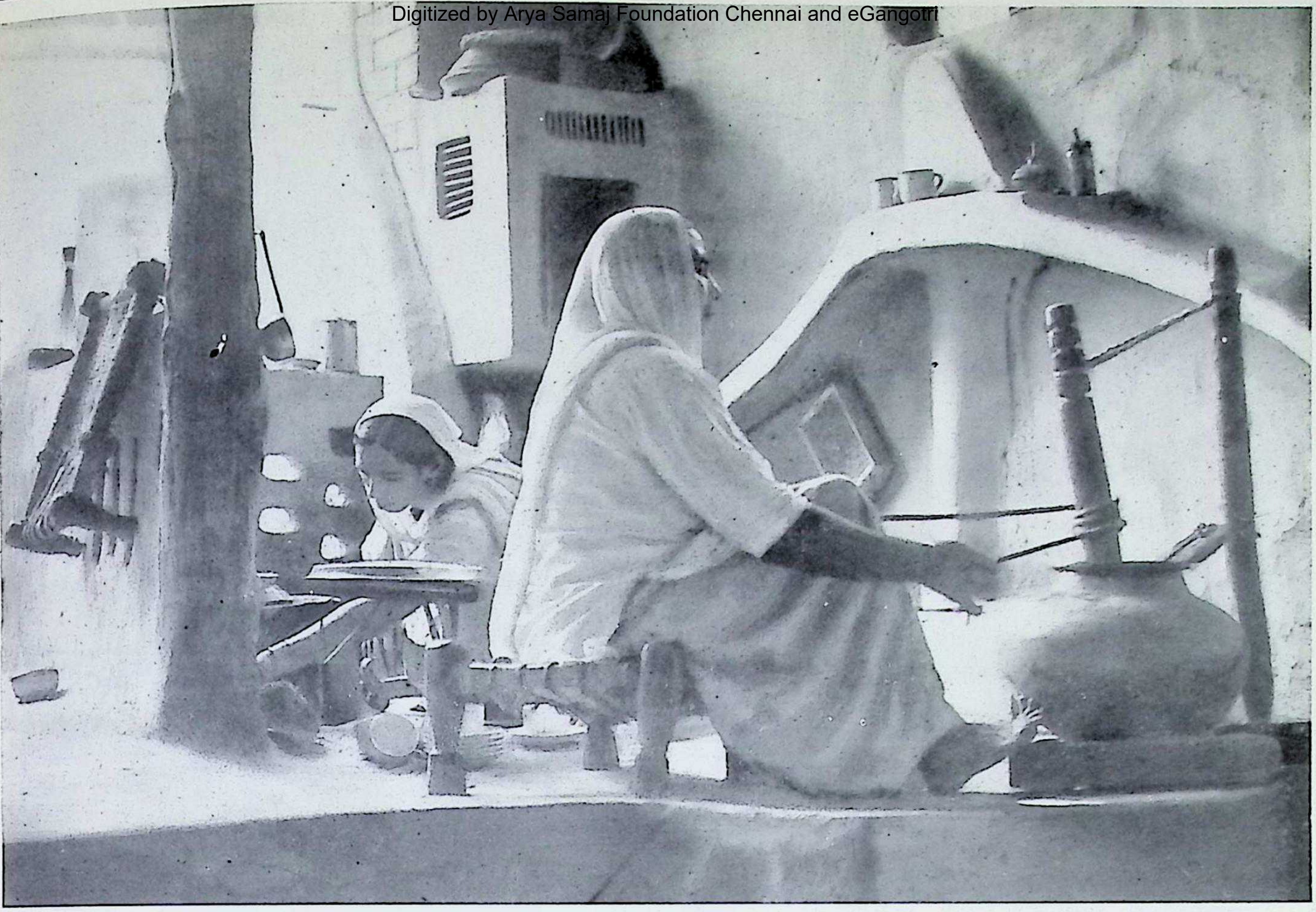


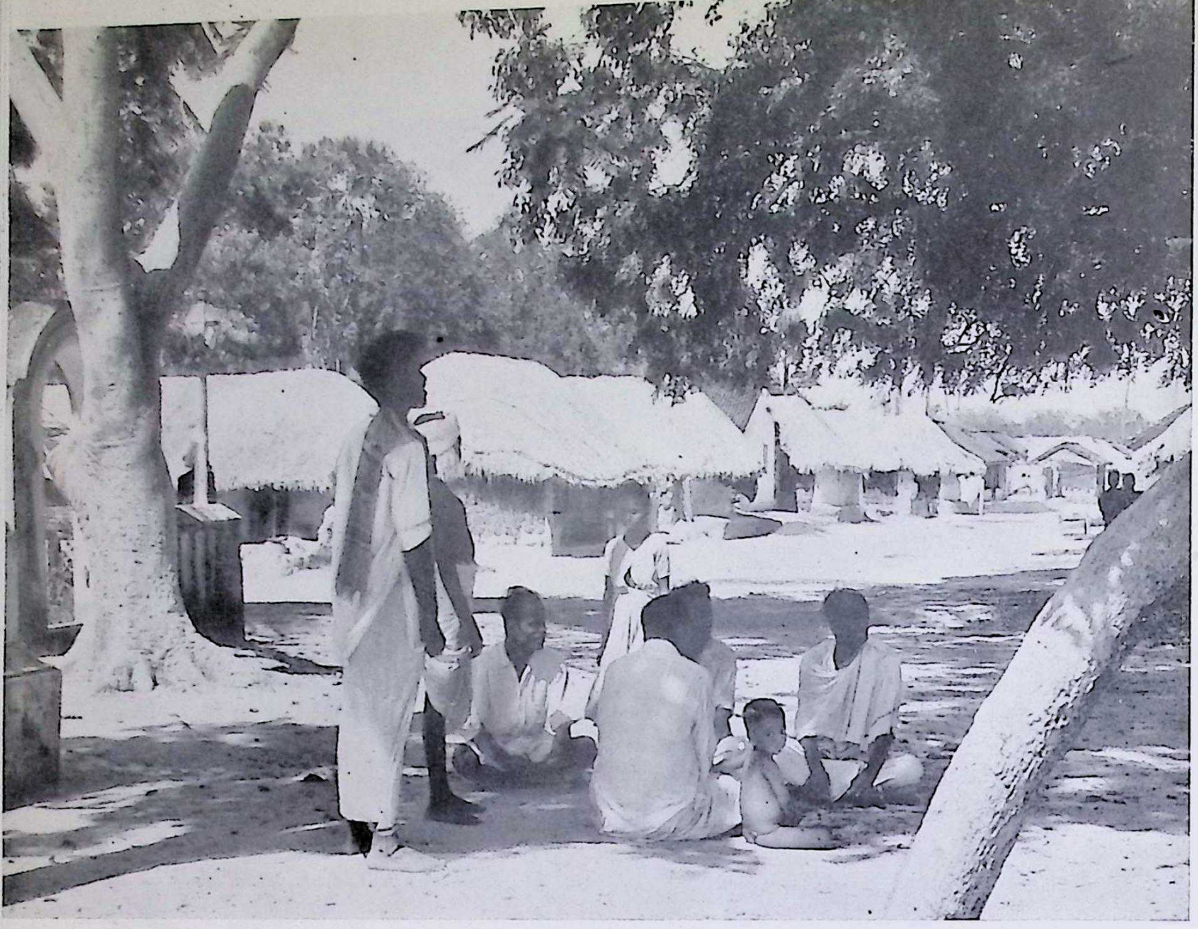




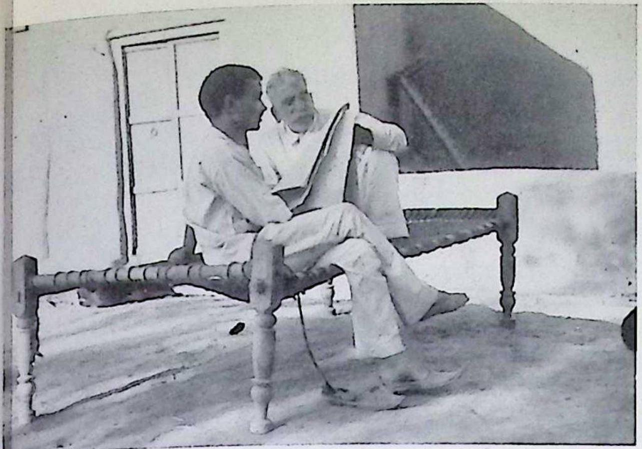


"Thus I saw the moving drama of the Indian people in the present, and could often trace the threads which bound their lives to the past . . .

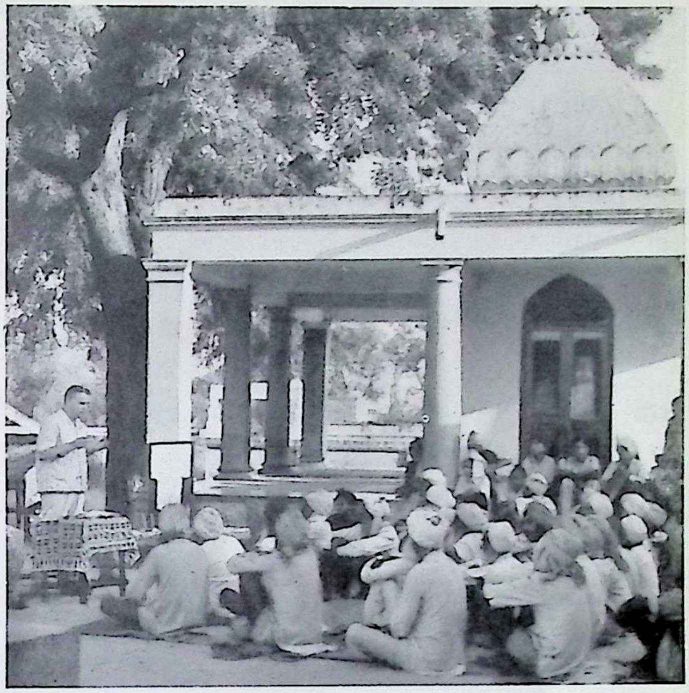


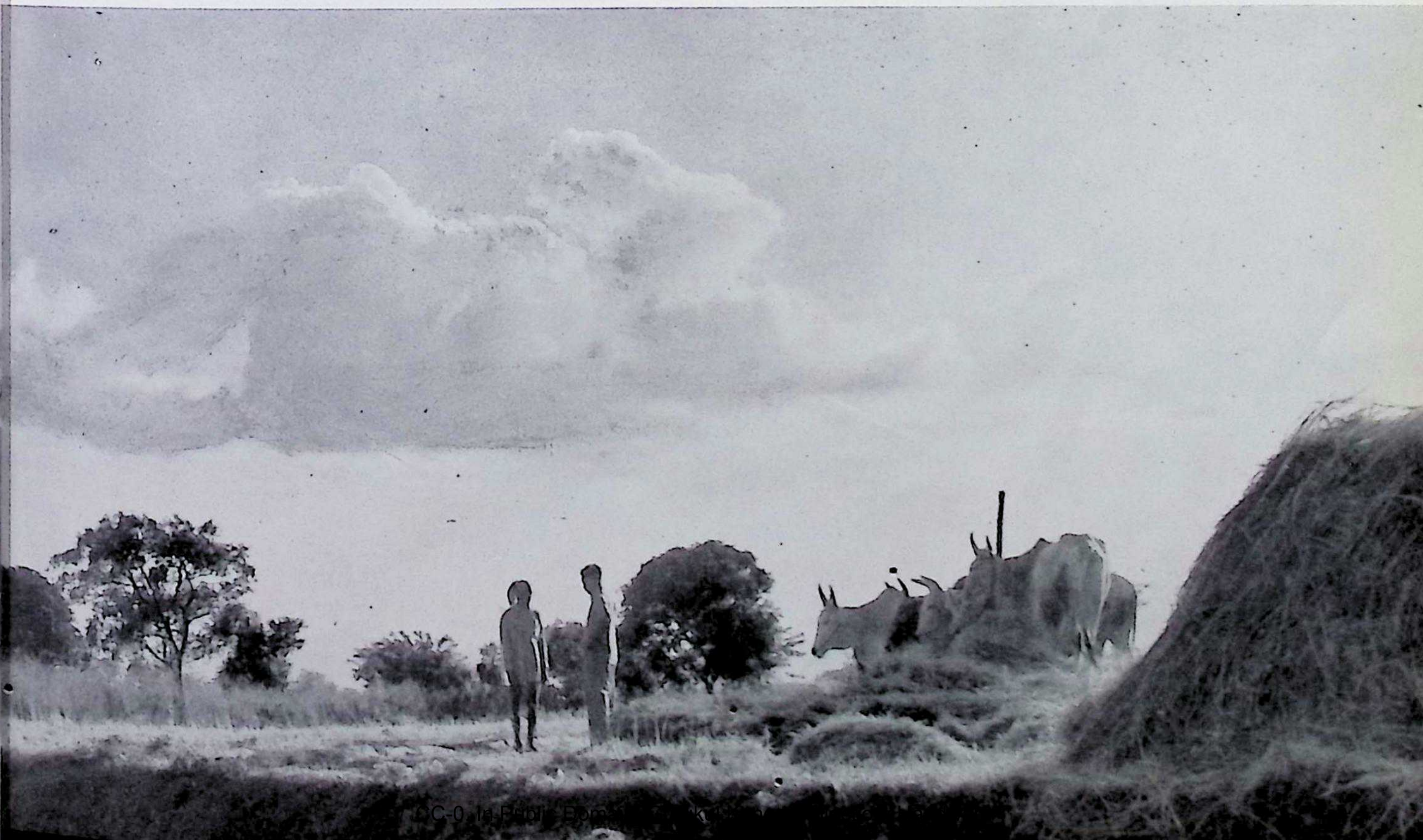


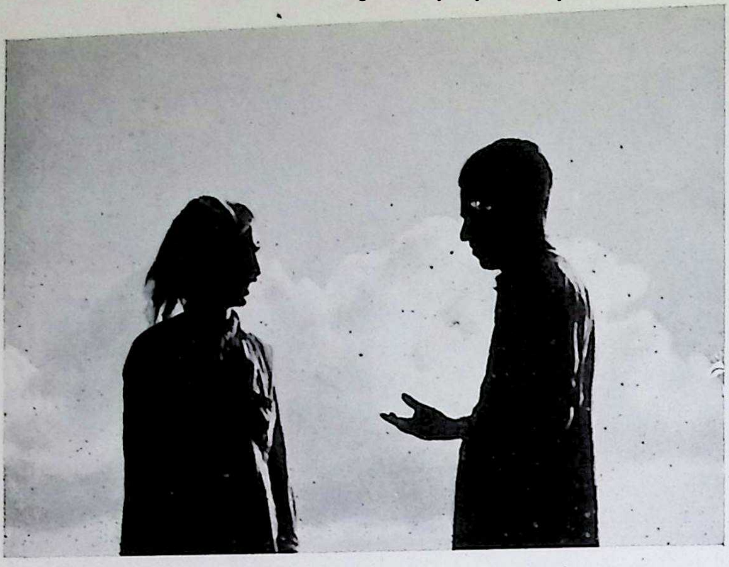
…even while their eyes were turned towards the future." A future built on new ideas. New ideas discussed by the elders in their panchayats …



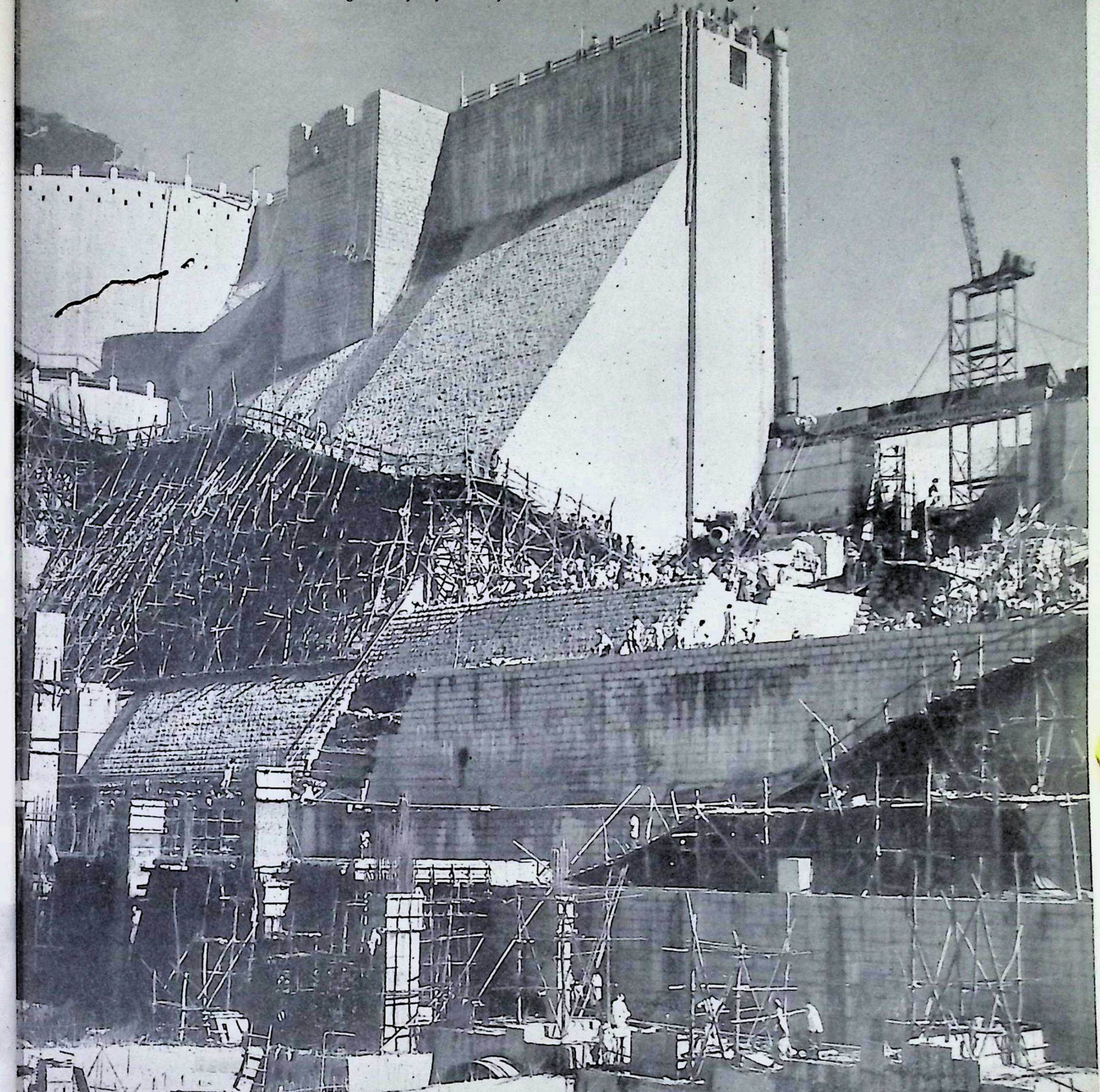
... by father and son, by groups gathered eagerly together, and by the stranger speaking with the farmer in his field ...

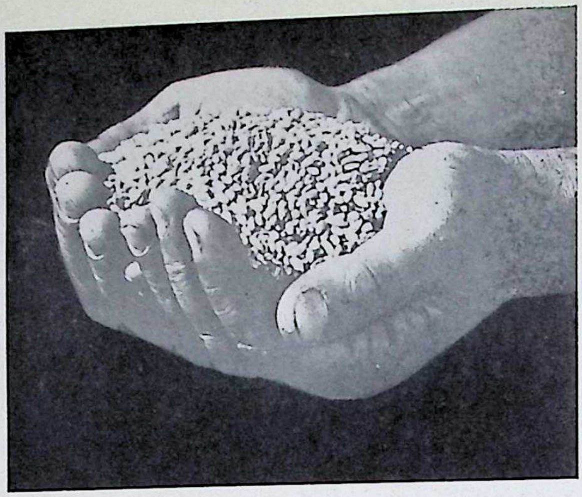






. . . about new ways and new ideas with which we can change our horizons. We shall still see the old; this is our heritage. But we shall also see the new; this is our future.





"And so we have to labor and to work and work hard, to make our dreams real. These dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all nations and peoples are too closely knit together today, for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now . . ."

Quotations from *"Discovery of India"* by JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"Economic Development is a homespun product, the result of a people's own work and determination. It is not a product that can be imported from some other country. However, a helping hand from abroad can often be of the greatest significance in furthering economic development by providing technical or financial assistance."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

No one underestimates the scope of the problems that exist in India. But against these problems one can set the will and determination of the Indian people and Government to overcome them. This will and determination have found expression in the first two Five Year Plans that clearly marked out the areas of blight and want and need, and clearly delineated the goals that the nation seeks to achieve. The people and the Government of the United States have expressed—tangibly—their interest in and support of these goals through loans and grants which now total something more than Rs. 760 crores ($1.6 billion).

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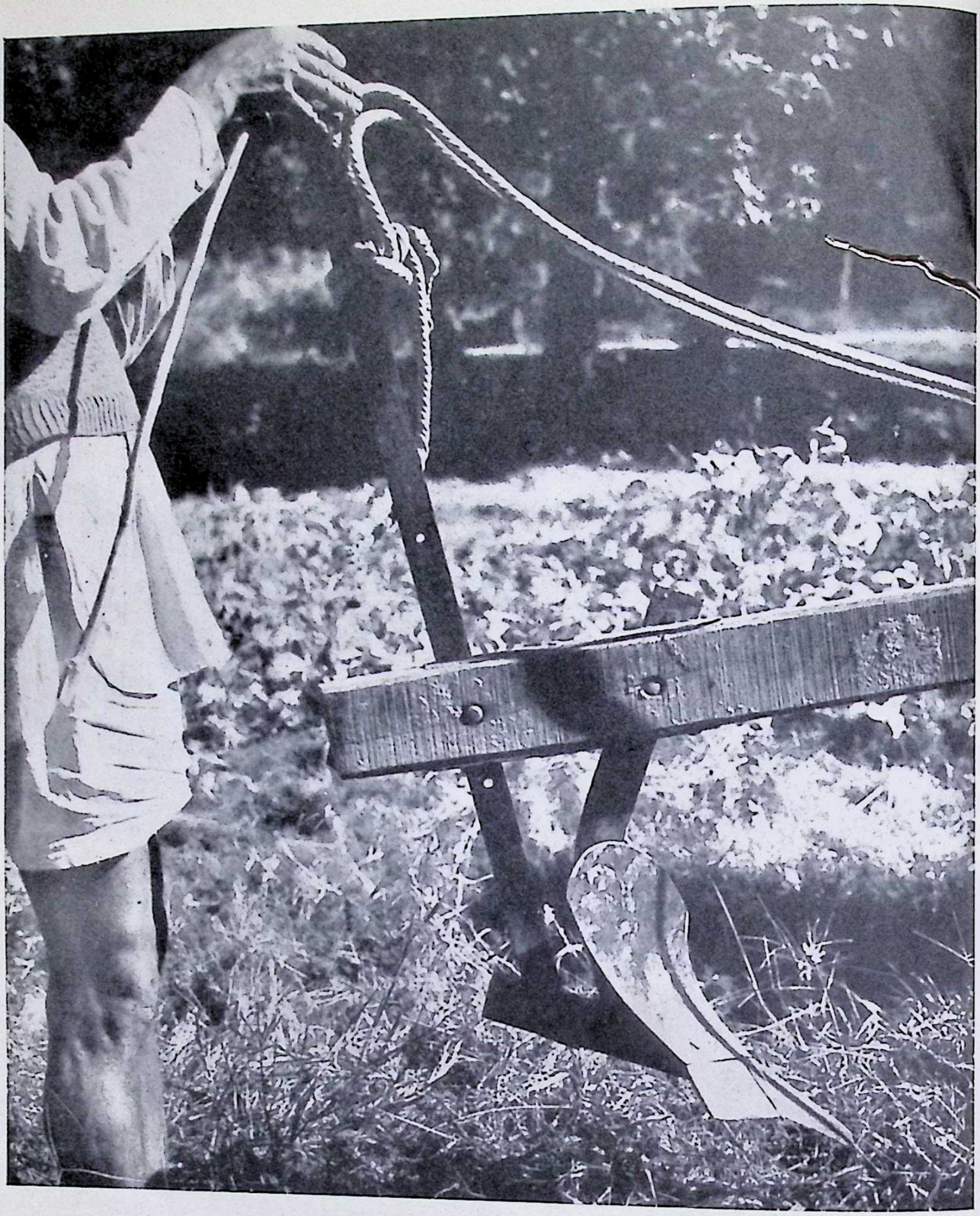
The concepts upon which this program of economic assistance is based are clear :

The United States wants peace, liberty, and well-being for itself; and it cannot ensure these unless other nations also have them. Secondly, no government can do its duty to its own people if it rejects the concept of interdependence. These concepts are understood and accepted by the American people and, thus, American assistance has been extensive, consistently available, and multiple in character.

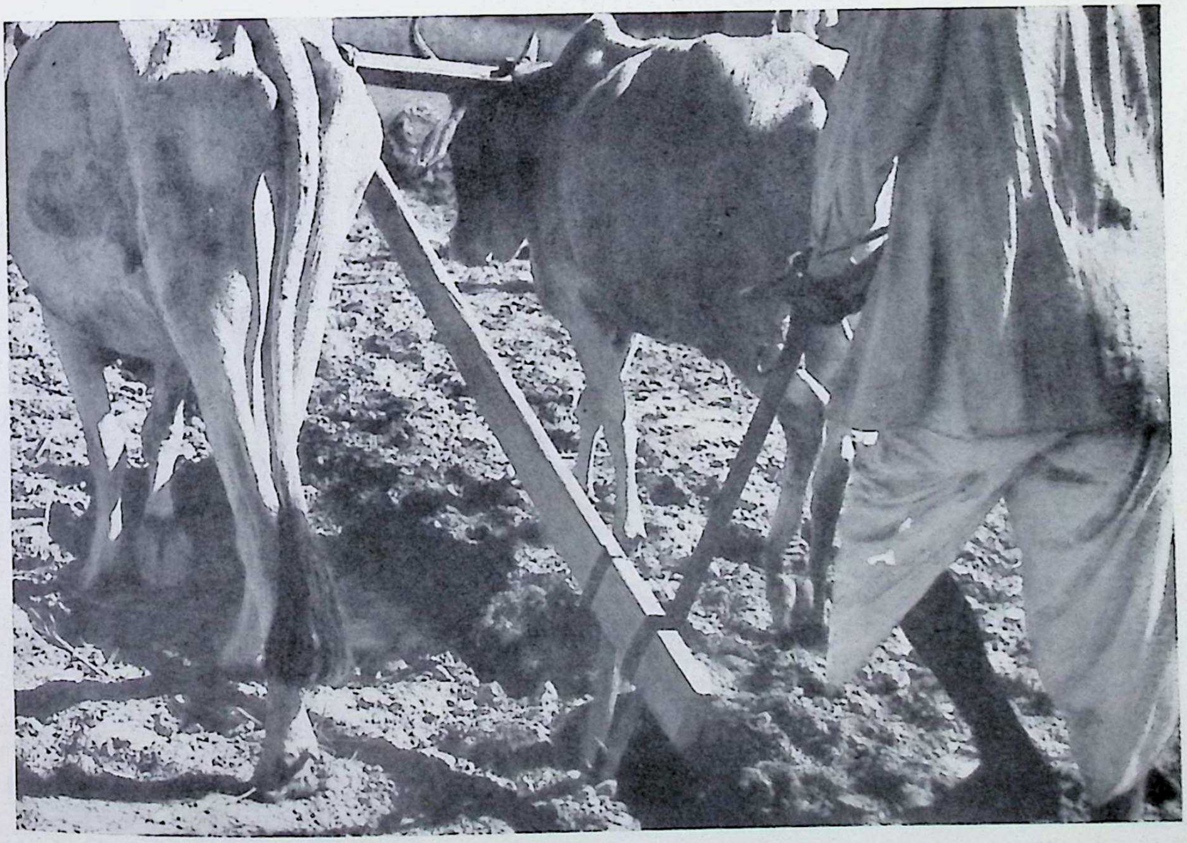
The program of economic assistance operates through many instruments—the Technical Cooperation Mission, United States Public Law 480, the Development Loan Fund, the Export-Import Bank, and others. Of the total U.S. assistance, the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission to India has provided about one-fourth, channelled into more than 156 projects in eight major areas of activity—areas basic to the economic development of India.

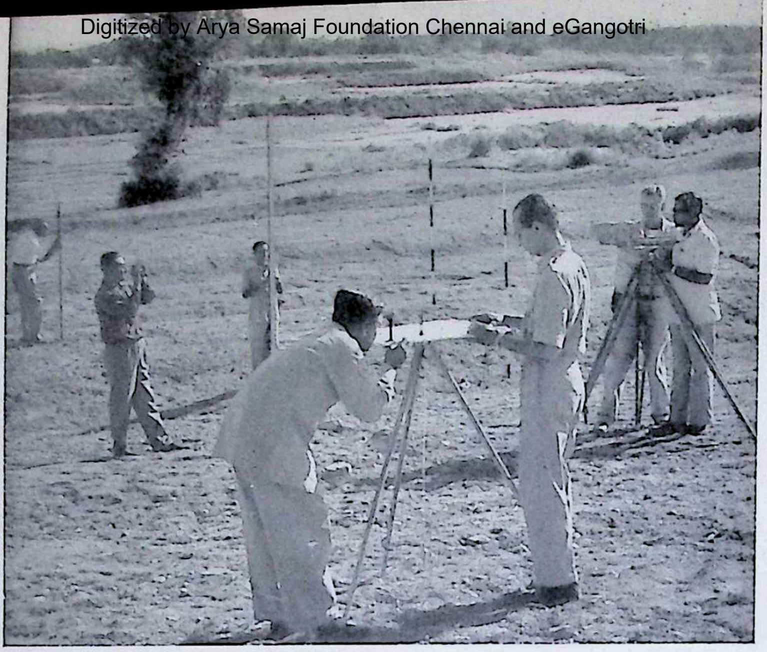
This Indo-American Program dates from the signing of the General Agreement between the Governments of India and the United States on January 2, 1952. The initial emphasis of this cooperative venture, dictated by India's most pressing needs and decided on by India's leaders, was placed on agriculture, the most important single aspect of India's economy.



Under the First Five Year Plan, India's principal effort was to increase food production and farm income, to improve rural living conditions, and to stimulate institutional changes which would make possible continued progress. And so American hands, skills and resources were joined with India's in a wide range of activities: improved plows have been devised, crop growth potential and fertilizer requirements are being determined . . .

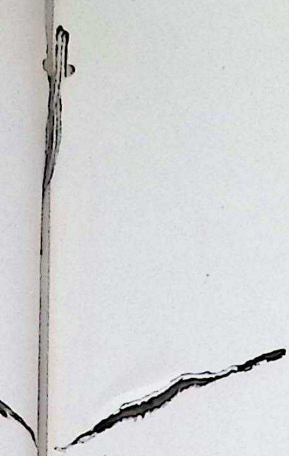
SOIL testing at the Dehra Dun research station. Below and left, a simple type of improvised plow, developed with TCM assistance, to aid India's campaign to grow more food.





. . . the land surveyed to aid in soil and water conservation, and seed planted with improved implements, in straight rows and uniform depth. Above all, there is hard work, determination, resourcefulness. But when the land has been surveyed, and the soil tested and nourished, when newer tools have been devised, there remains a basic need for a better seed. Produce a better seed and there will be more food for India.

A NEW SEED DRILL READY TO BE TRIED IN THE FIELD



PROJECT

ermination of Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Use

food requirements of India necessitate a inual review of fertilizer requirements, supplies utilization. TCM technicians actively par- ate with the Government of India in several es of the program. The All India Soil ing Service, TCM sponsored from the outset, operates 15 of a planned 24 laboratories. nonstrations are being given to extension cers at training centers. To date, there have two three-month courses on the use of atomic gy held at the Indian Agricultural Research tute. Seven U.S. soil conservation advisors are ned to the Central Conservation Board of the istry of Food and Agriculture. Other advisors assisted with organization and work at seven conservation research and training centers. e are just a few of the soil projects in which M is involved.

PROJECT : Crop Production and Development TCM assistance in this activity is designed to assist India produce sufficient food for its increasing population. The present goal : 2250 calories daily for every person by 1961. TCM, the Government of India and several State Governments are cooperating in this work. In addition to introducing hybrid seed for maize and sorghum, 1200 varieties of sugarcane have been brought from Florida, U.S.A., to Coimbatore. This is one of two world collections and from it all known plasm will be available to plant breeders. In addition, provisions have been made for consultants on potato research, seed certification and sugarcane technology. And plans have been made for the establishment of a cereal quality laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi, as an aid to cultivators, plant breeders and food processors.

PREPARING FOR A NEW CROP SEASON BY RETURNING THE PLANT RESIDUE TO THE SOIL

INSPECTING THE RIPENING HYBRID MAIZE IRRIGATED BY OVERHEAD SPRINKLERS

Under the TCM program, each year since 1955 performance trials and demonstrations of American hybrid seeds have been made in the Punjab, and in other States, and these trials have shown that food production can be increased considerably.

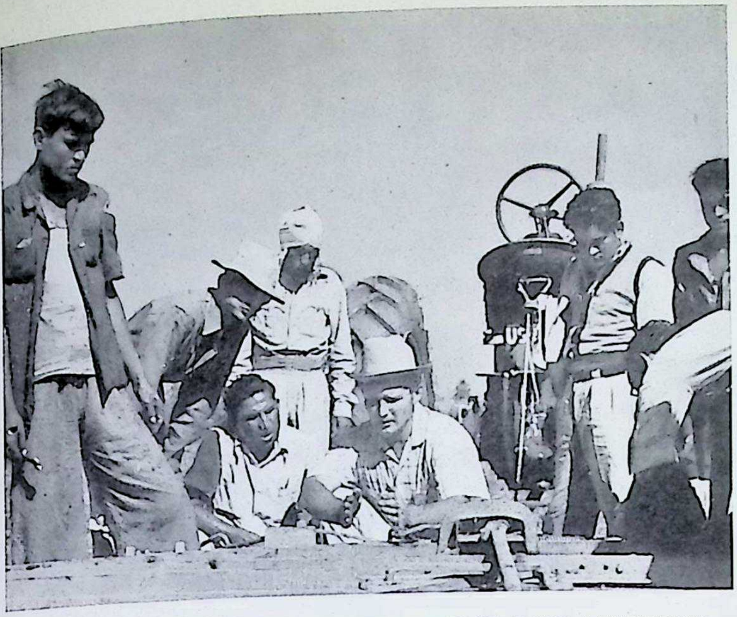
SORTING AND DRYING GRAIN FOR STORAGE TO PROVIDE NEW SEED FOR NEXT YEAR'S CRO

Farm output can also be increased by the use of machines and equipment adapte to Indian conditions, and by efficient utilisation and servicing of this equipmen

PROJECT

Training in Agricultural Machinery Utilization

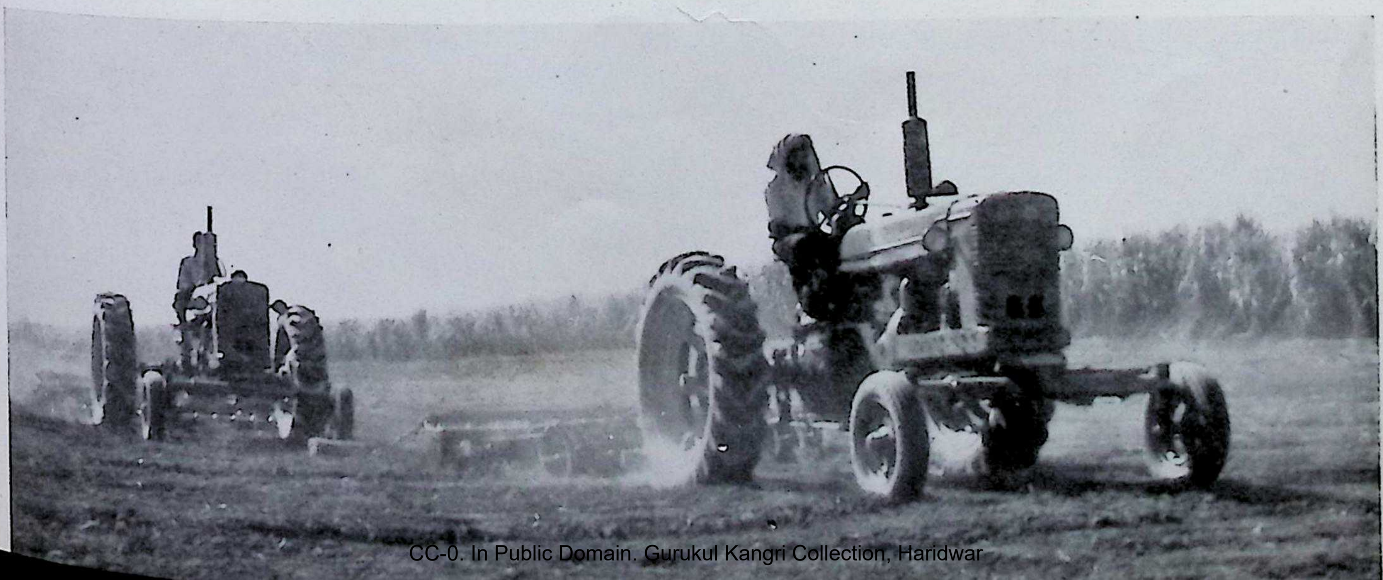
Since this project was initiated in 1954, a training center located on a 200-acre farm at Budni in Madhya Pradesh has been operated by the Central Tractor Organization. TCM has provided a technician, tractors and farm and shop equipment. Allied to this is the recent assignment of a U.S. technician to assist the Tarai State Farm in Uttar Pradesh with more efficient utilization and servicing of farm equipment. Tarai State Farm—covering 16,000 acres of good land—is to be the site of the new U.P. Agricultural University. This new university will also receive substantial assistance from TCM and will be patterned after the land grant colleges found in the U.S.

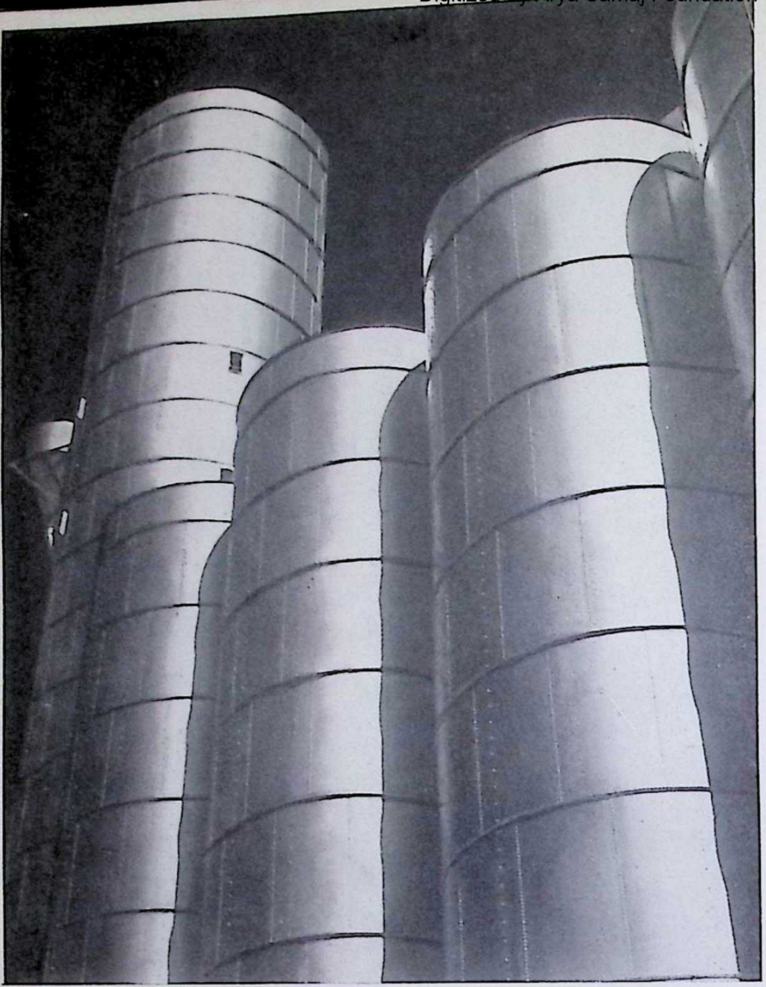


DISCUSSING MAINTENANCE OF THE DISC HARROW

THE STUDENTS TAKE OVER WITH SKILL AND CONFIDENCE

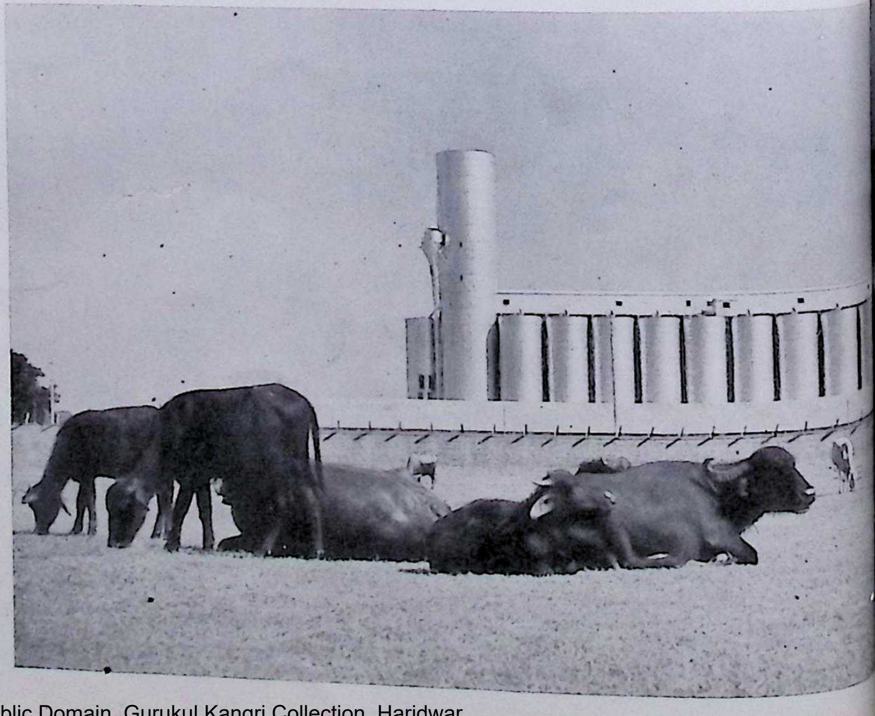
AND WELL-KEPT DISC HARROWS AND TRACTORS ROLL OUT TO LEVEL A FIELD FOR SOWING





But against a day of crop shortages caused by unfavorable crop years, food reserves must be properly handled and stored in modern grain elevators. A new horizon: more food—and thus better health for India's people.

VIEW OF THE NEW GRAIN STORAGE ELEVATOR AT HAPUR

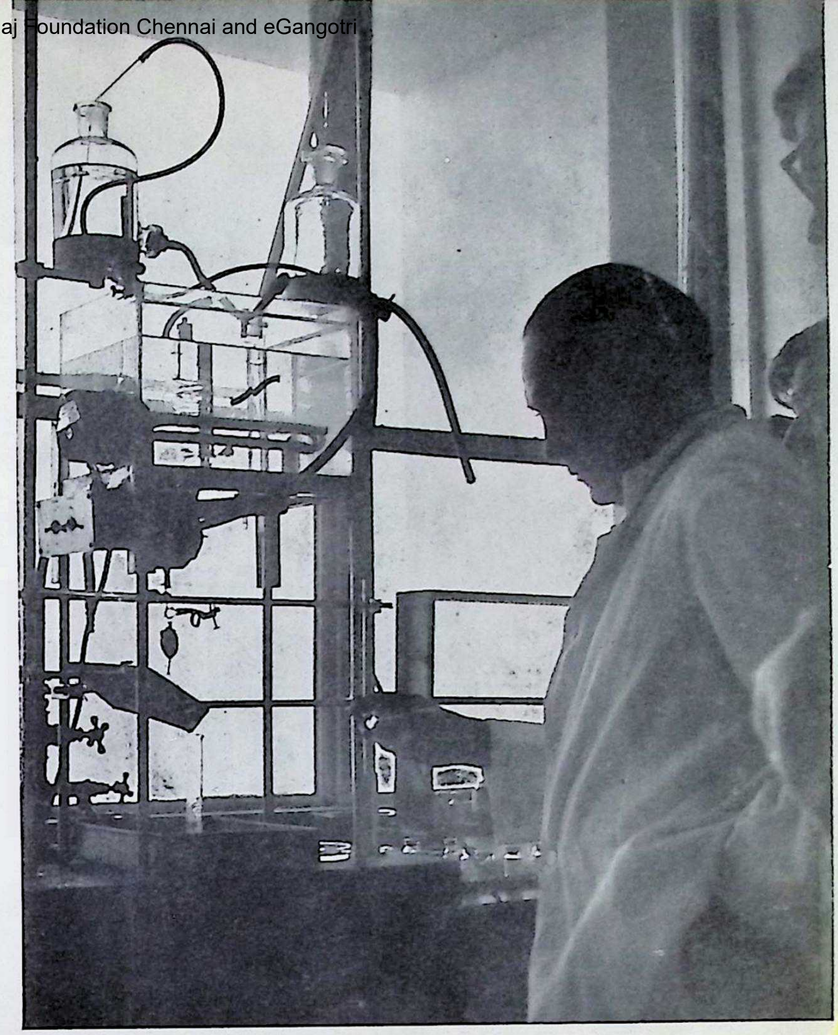


PROJECT

Modern Storage of Foodgrains

This is an experimental project to evaluate various methods of storing grain, including prefabricated storage buildings and bulk grain handling in elevators. One elevator is in operation in Hapur; another is to be constructed in Calcutta; prefabricated metal buildings are going up near Madras and Cochin. When this construction phase is completed, evaluation of the different types of storage structures and handling will be possible. This project will assist India to build up a properly stored grain reserve being planned at a level of two million tons.

A nation's health is shaped in the classrooms, too, where the skills and art of medicine are taught to India's next generation of doctors. Eager minds absorb this science of health . . . .



DIA'S NEXT GENERATION OF DOCTORS IN LABORATORY AT ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

THE VALUE OF PEDIATRICS TRAINING IS REFLECTED IN WARM AND CONFIDENT SMILES OF VELLORE HOSPITAL NU

. . . while nurses and therapists train to aid the doctor in his fight against pain and disease. New doctors and nurses to bring to more and more people of India the knowledge and competence and warmth with which to heal.

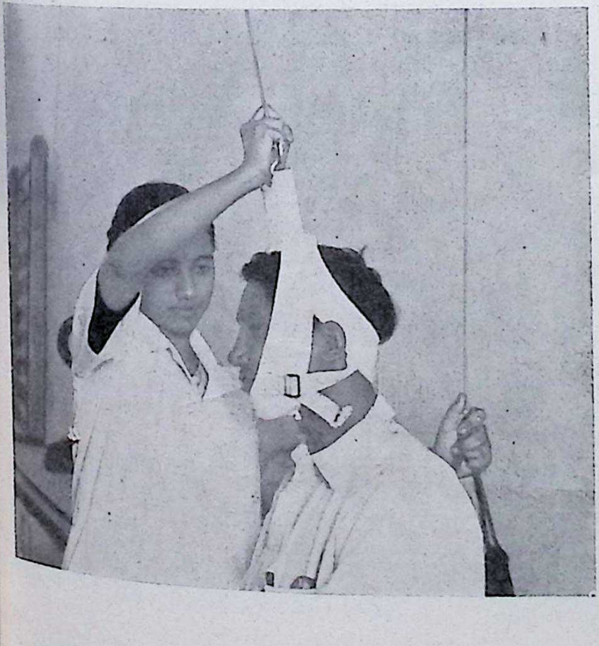
PROJECT

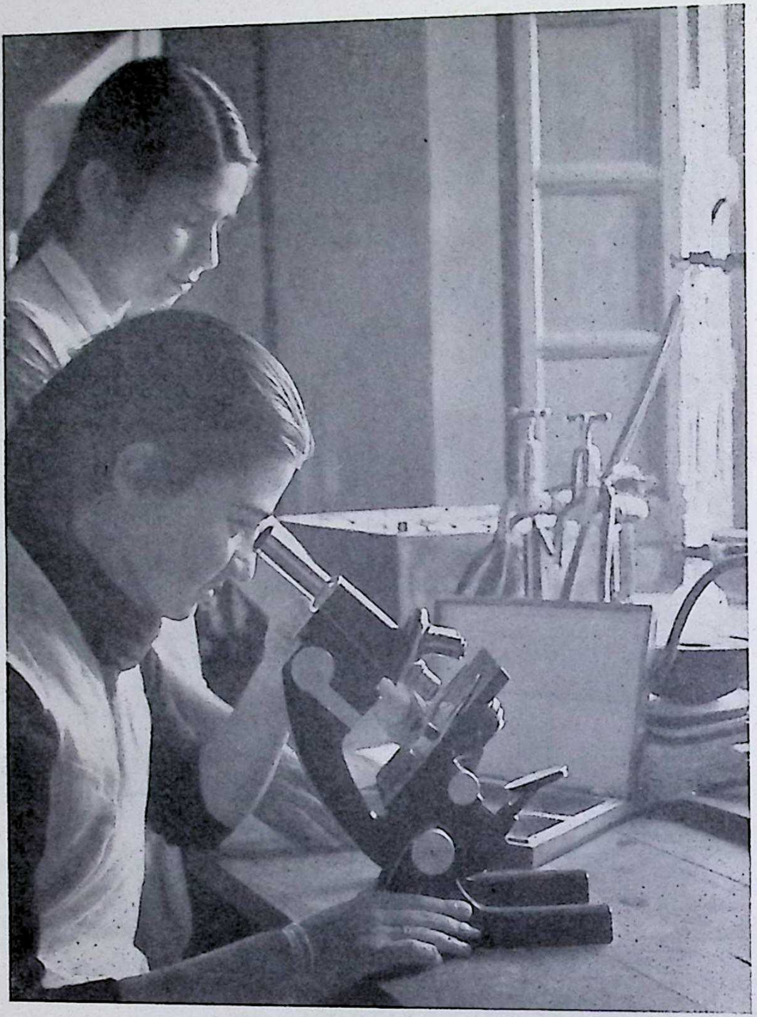
Medical Education and General Nursing

These are just two of eight projects in the field of health in which TCM assistance is involved. The Medical Education project is designed to help improve medical education in seven States and at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences with technician and equipment support; to initiate a program under the Indian Council of Medical Research of uniform improved hospital record systems; and sending staff members of various medical colleges to the U.S. for additional training. The Nursing project is intended to assist India in meeting her need for 150,000 qualified nurses to serve in hospitals, homes, schools, and Community Development Projects. Both projects will aid India's health program.

NURSES TRAINING IN OPEN-AIR THERAPY FOR CHILDREN, VELLORE HOSPITAL

A PHYSIO-THERAPIST TREATS A PATIENT; TCM-SUPPLIED STERILE SUPPLY ROOM, SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL





PROJECT

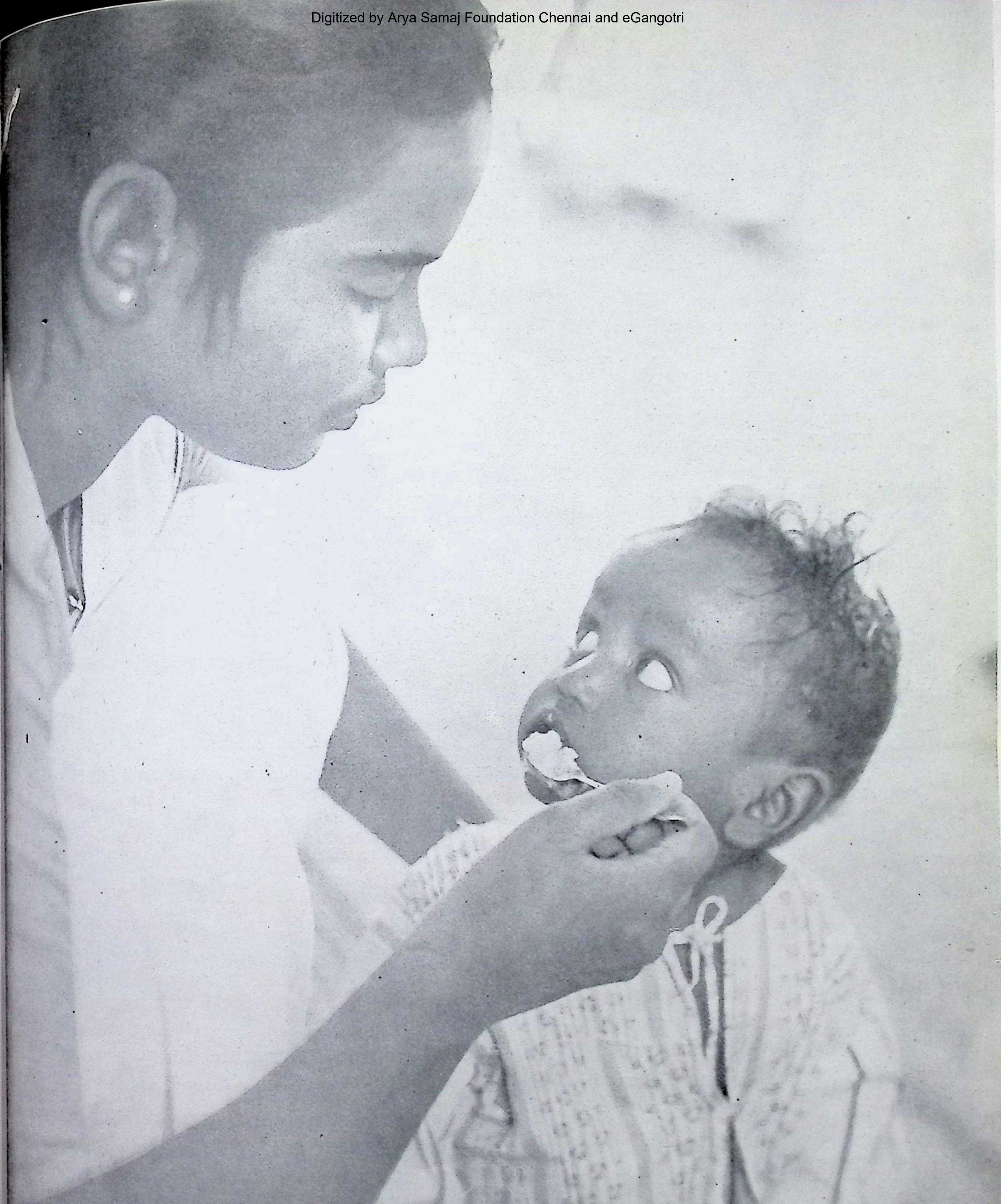
Home Science Education and Re
This joint Indo-U.S. program has
essential phases. In the first phase,
provided assistance for strengthening
developing home science education
research in eight selected institu
During the second phase, now unde
TCM is assisting four regional demonst
centers with the planning, develop
implementation and evaluation of te
training programs in India for
science teachers at all educational
The program will help to expand
improve educational opportunities
women in home science education an
provide more and better teachers
home science at all educational

Still another attack on the problems of health. This time, the training of new teachers in the laboratories and classrooms in home science; a program that will provide not only more teachers, but dietitians and institutional managers skilled in the chemistry of nutrition . . .

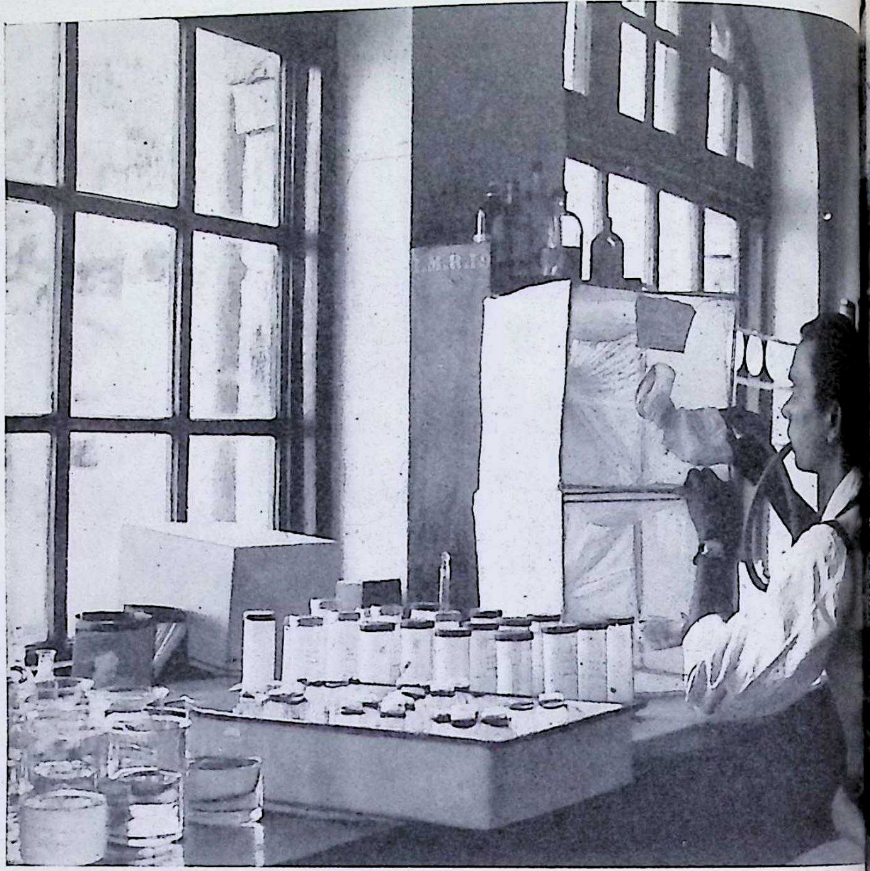
FUTURE TEACHERS OF HOME SCIENCE STUDY FOOD RESEARCH AT LADY IRWIN COLLEGE, NEW DELHI

HOME SCIENCE students prepare a healthful meal in cooking class at S.N.D.T. Women's University College in Bombay. Balanced meals, well-prepared, mean better nutrition.

. . . and the science and art of food preparation and balanced meals. A new generation of teachers who will pass on this knowledge that our young may grow straight and sturdy and strong.

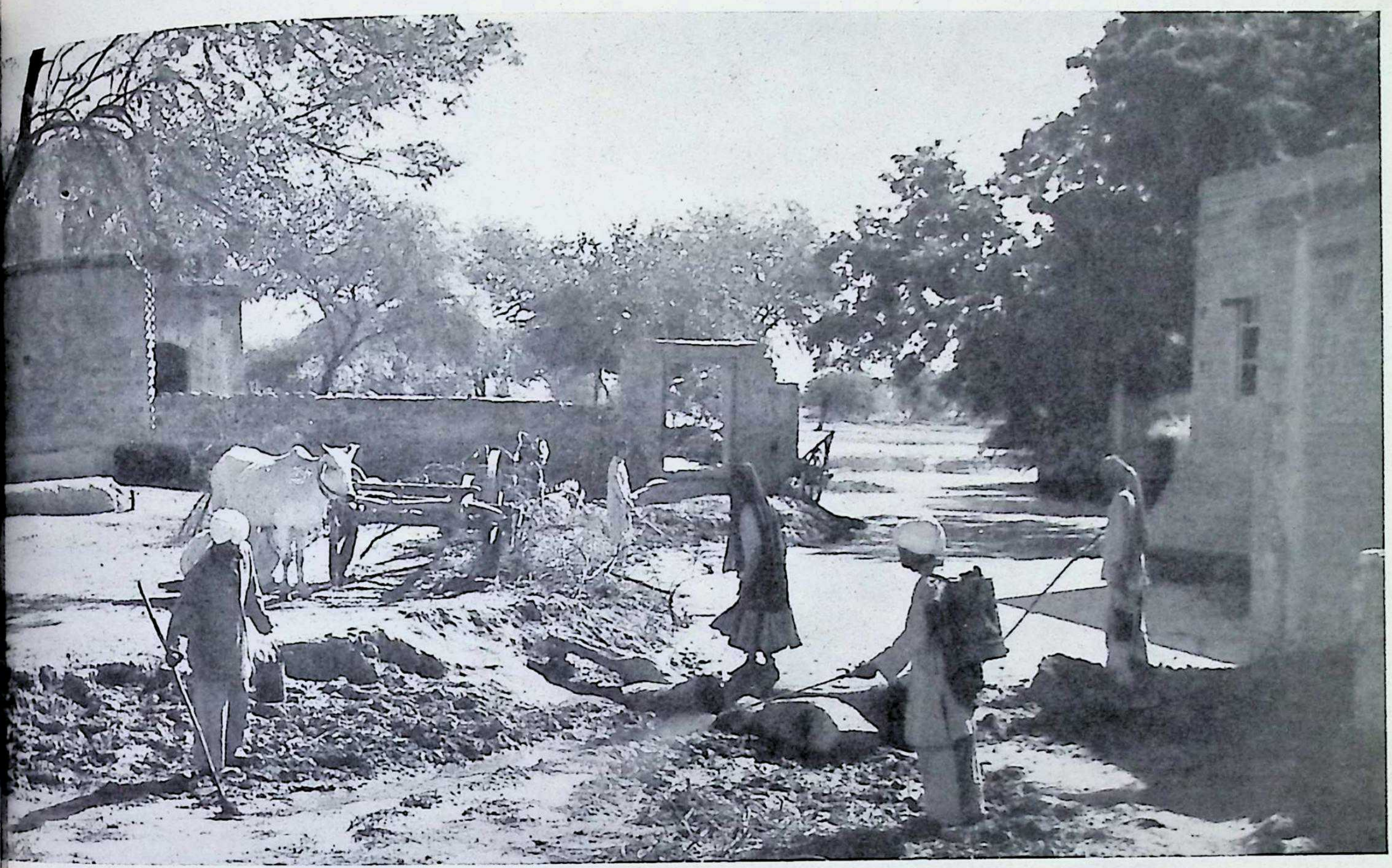


PROJECT: Malaria Eradication
The campaign against malaria has been and will continue to be for the next several years the highest priority health program of the Indian Government. TCM assistance to this program has been extensive. Under the malaria control program, TCM contributed Rs. 9.8 crores ($20.6 million) for the procurement of jeeps, trucks, spraying equipment, and DDT. The program shifted to one of malaria eradication in 1958 and, to date, the TCM contribution to this phase alone has been about Rs. 10.5 crores ($22 million) bringing the total up to the present time to Rs. 20.3 crores ($42.6 million.) These funds have meant the availability not only of equipment and DDT but also of U.S. technicians. The goal of all this activity is the virtual elimination of malaria from India by the end of the project.



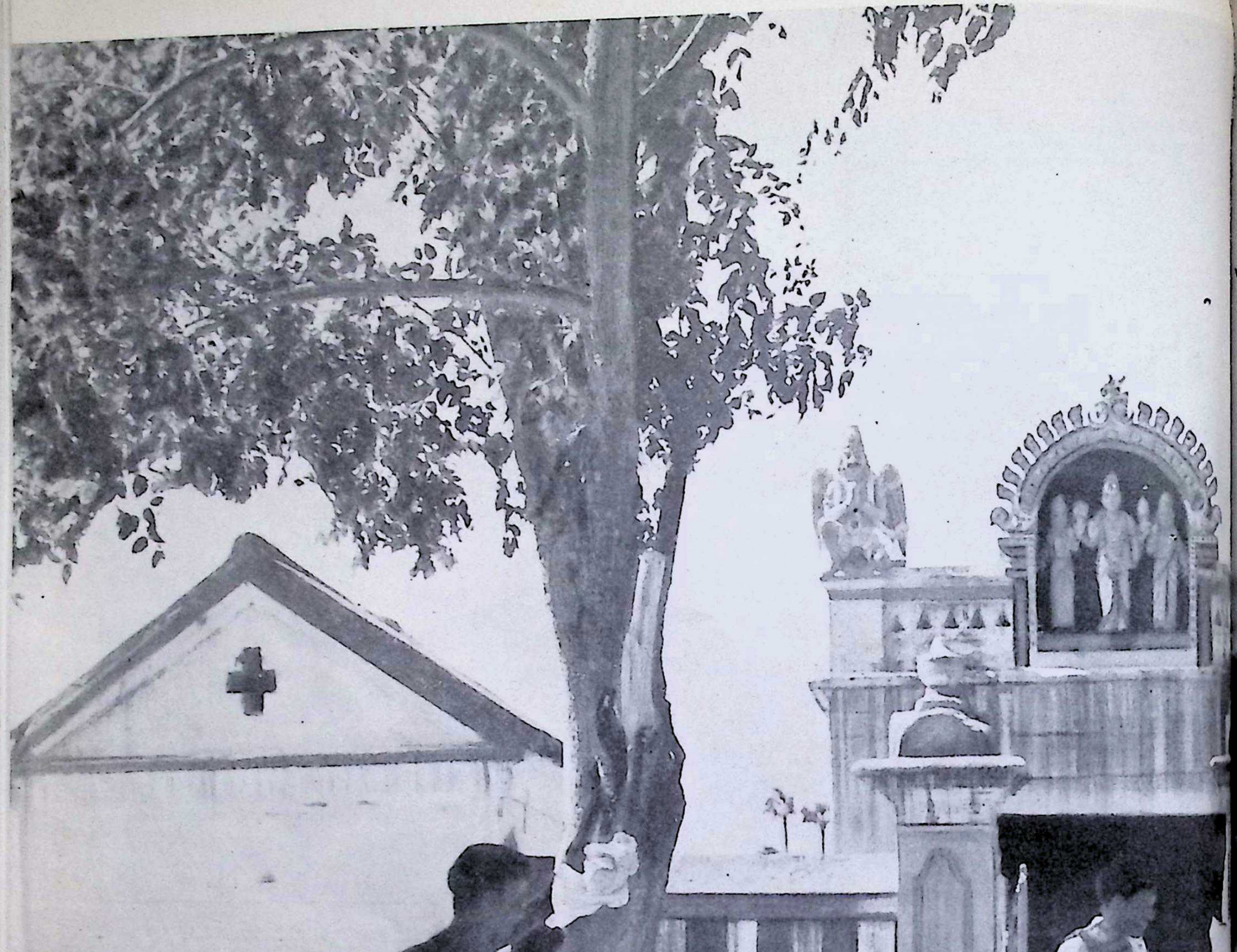
EXTENSIVE RESEARCH AT MALARIA INSTITUTE IS TCM ASSISTED.

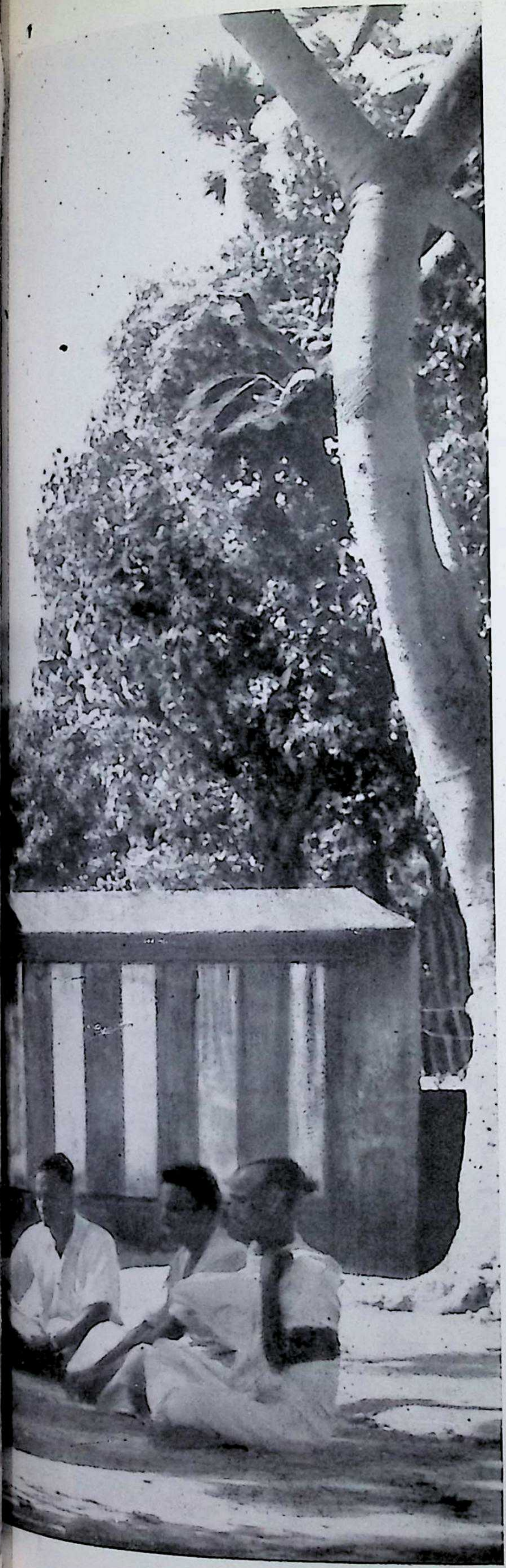
There are problems of health that must be solved on a larger scale, the problems of public health. Principal problem : malaria, the age-old scourge of mankind which strikes silently and, in India, in devastating numbers. But malaria can be controlled and even eliminated. In 1952, the Government of India, with the assistance of the Technical Cooperation Mission, undertook a Malaria Control Program. By 1956, the



ANTI-MALARIA SPRAYING IN A VILLAGE: A SCENE NOW FAMILIAR THROUGHOUT INDIA.

world-famous National Malaria Institute of India was able to announce that more than 500,000 deaths and more than 50 million cases of malaria had been prevented. Based on this success, India—again in cooperation with TCM—changed its program in 1958 from one ot control to one of eradication. Within the foreseeable future, malaria will no longer exist in India as a major problem of public health.





Public health problems are solved only in part in the laboratories, only in part by jeeps and trucks and DDT and spraying equipment. The people, too, play a role. Not only must they know what the government is doing; they must also know new health and sanitation practices that will help to check disease at its source. This new knowledge is being disseminated in a variety of ways through towns and villages of India under a cooperative program of health education undertaken by the Government of India and TCM. For while this — and other joint ventures — are undertaken by the two governments, they are undertaken for the people of India. It is their program. They are the reason for it and they are the ones who benefit from it.

The Indo-American Program

How does this progam between the Governments of India and the United States operate and what are its basic elements ?

The essential purpose of technical cooperation is to make available knowledge, techniques, men and material for the economic and social development of India. The assistance given to India under this program is primarily technical and developmental and takes five forms :

1. The use of technicians or experts who demonstrate new techniques or methodology that can be adapted to India's requirements.

2. The specialized training abroad of Indians in various fields related to economic and social development.

3. The procurement of demonstration equipment not available within India for pilot projects.

4. The payment of costs for contract services. For example, TCM pays the costs of various contracts held with U.S. universities for technical assistance to India.

5. In prior years, substantial assistance in the form of foodstuffs, steel and capital equipment.

The specific projects in which TCM is engaged have been developed by the appropriate Ministries of the Government of India, and approved by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and by the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission.

Contributions of the Government of India to these joint efforts are rupee expenditures for local construction costs, project sites, transport and handling charges within India of U.S. contributed commodities, a portion of the within-India support costs for U.S. project technicians, and the salaries of Indian personnel who are sent to the U.S. and third countries for training.

Now, for some of the more specific details . . . .

Summary of Assistance Provided under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Program

Fiscal Years 1952–1958

I. AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Project Title	Rupees
Acquisition & Distribution of Fertilizer	81,700,000
Acquisition & Distribution of Iron & Steel	94,002,500
Plant Protection & Locust Control	2,669,500
Determination of Soil Fertility & Fertilizer Use	4,279,750
Expansion & Modernization of Marine & Inland Fisheries	13,523,250
Groundwater Irrigation	87,694,500
Agricultural & Home Science Extension & Training	8,322,000
Groundwater Exploration	19,470,250
Training in Agricultural Machinery Utilization	817,000
Agricultural Education & Research	31,573,250
Modern Storage of Foodgrains	6,692,750
Augmenting Fertilizer Supply	50,573,250
Livestock Improvement	2,398,750
Agricultural Information, Production & Training	1,676,750
Agricultural Economics Research	1,035,500
Water Resources Survey and Minor Irrigation Works	2,280,000
Crop Production & Development	1,771,750
Farmers' Organization	760,000
Dairy Development	2,978,250
Citrus Fruit	80,750
Cooperative Marketing and Warehousing of Agricultural Produce	33,250
Calcutta Milk Scheme	1,695,750
Assistance to Ministry of Food & Agriculture	156,750
U.P. Agricultural University	703,000
Cooperative Membership Education	99,750
Technicians*	18,064,250
Participants*	2,056,750
Total Agricultural & Natural Resources	Rs. 437,109,250
Dollar Equivalent	$ 92,023,000

II. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Project Title	Rupees
Development of Forest Research & Desert Afforestation	2,845,250
River Valley Development	38,019,000
Exploratory Lignite Excavation & Development	2,873,750
Building Materials Development	1,064,000
Augmenting Steel Supply	195,011,250
Training Construction Equipment Operators & Mechanics	3,230,000
Rihand Valley Development	28,870,500
Improvement of Rajasthan Power Facilities	5,058,750
Industrial Research & Technical Service Organizations	14,796,250
Technical Education Institutions	22,163,500
Provision of Industrial Technical Services	11,100,750
Electric Distribution Systems Maintenance Training Centers	1,377,500
Minerals Survey and Development	7,861,250
Flood Control	1,235,000
Technical Services in Water Resources & Power Development	3,002,000
Technical Assistance to Irrigation Research Institute	441,750
Small Industries Development	3,567,250
Steel Standards	665,000
Telecommunications Development	489,250
Marketing Conference & Study Tour	23,750
Machine Tool Industry Development	85,500
National Productivity Council	266,000
Delhi Thermal Plant	19,000,000
Geological Survey of India	1,325,250
Oil & Gas Commission	194,750
Lime Industry	61,750
Steel Industry	90,250
Fuel Research Institute	118,750
Coal Industry	47,500
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	422,750
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	180,500
Survey of the Expansion of the Sindri Fertilizer Plant	128,250
Rural Electrification	14,250,000
Tubewell Casing	9,500,000
Cement Manufacturing Equipment	35,625,000
Foundry Training	1,007,000
Technicians*	2,441,500
Participants*	926,250
Technical & Engineering Services to Central Water & Power Commission	475,000
Engineering Services to Damodar Valley Corporation	451,250
Total Industry and Mining	Rs. 430,293,000
Dollar Equivalent	$ 90,588,000

III. TRANSPORTATION

Project Title	Rupees
Railway Rehabilitation and Expansion	356,862,750
Expansion of Aviation Ground Facilities	13,475,750
Technical Assistance to Civil Air Transport	156,750
Highway Transportation	142,500
Indian Airlines	61,750
Technicians*	38,000
Participants*	527,250
Total Transportation	Rs. 371,264,750
Dollar Equivalent	$ 78,161,000

IV. LABOR

Project Title	Rupees
Establishment of a Central Labor Institute	399,000
Study of the Effects of Thermal Environment Conditions	304,000
Trades Training	3,173,000
Foreman Training	175,750
Industrial Safety	114,000
Technicians*	650,750
Participants*	1,059,250
Total Labor	Rs. 5,875,750
Dollar Equivalent	$ 1,237,000

V. HEALTH AND SANITATION

Project Title	Rupees
Malaria Control	131,570,250
National Water Supply & Sanitation Program	30,670,750
Medical Colleges & Allied Institutions	5,286,750
Control of Filaria	11,547,250
Venereal Disease Control	28,500
Medical Education	1,548,500
General Nursing	532,000
Health Education	261,250
Assistance to Official Health Agencies	128,250
Malaria Institute	147,250
Malaria Eradication	56,971,500
Health Instruction Training Centers	128,250
Technicians*	3,334,500
Participants*	1,539,000
Total Health & Sanitation	Rs. 243,694,000
Dollar Equivalent	$ 51,304,000

VI. EDUCATION

Project Title	Rupees
Home Science Education and Research	4,878,250
Extension Training Program for Secondary School Teachers	7,182,000
Educational Administration	560,500
School Building Improvement	213,750
Rural Institutes	118,750
National Institute of Basic Education	99,750
Training in Adult Education	118,750
Central Institute of Education	71,250
Audio-Visual Education	783,750
Assistance to Ministry of Education	147,250
National Professional Education Center	1,425,000
Teacher Training in Engineering Education	1,942,750
Technicians*	1,833,500
Participants*	356,250
Total Education	Rs. 19,731,500
Dollar Equivalent	$ 4,154,000

VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Project Title	Rupees
Economic Planning	166,250
Improved Operating Statistics & Reports	104,500
Indian Statistical Institute	52,250
Training in Public Administration	128,250
Investment Promotion & Tax Study	42,750
Procurement Consultation Services	47,500
Participants*	33,250
Total Public Administration	Rs. 574,750
Dollar Equivalent	$ 121,000

VIII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL WELFARE & HOUSING

Project Title	Rupees
Community Development Program	66,908,500
Demonstration of Improved Methods of Low Cost Housing	247,000
Social Welfare	2,094,750
Technicians*	1,957,000
Participants*	133,000
Total Community Development, Social Welfare and Housing	Rs. 71,340,250
Dollar Equivalent	$ 15,019,000

IX. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Project Title	Rupees
Mass Communications Training	261,250
Nuclear Engineering	470,250
Nuclear Research	3,182,500
Banking & Investment	256,500
Technicians*	1,928,500
Participants*	9,500
Total General and Miscellaneous	Rs. 6,108,500
Dollar Equivalent	$ 1,286,000

Project Title	Rupees
X. TECHNICAL SUPPORT	Rs. 33,193,000
Dollar Equivalent	$ 6,988,000

XI. SECTION 402 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Project Title	Rupees
Wheat	247,869,250
Cotton	76,095,000
Total Agricultural Commodities	Rs. 323,964,250
Dollar Equivalent	$ 68,203,000

TOTAL OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

Project Title	Rupees
Total Assistance through FY58	Rs. 1,943,149,000
Dollar Equivalent	$ 409,084,000
FY 59 Funds obligated as of December, 1958	Rs. 60,625,000
Dollar Equivalent	$ 11,500,000
Grand Total	Rs. 2,003,774,000
Dollar Equivalent	$ 420,584,000

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*Represents obligations for FY52 through FY55, not distributed by projects.

I

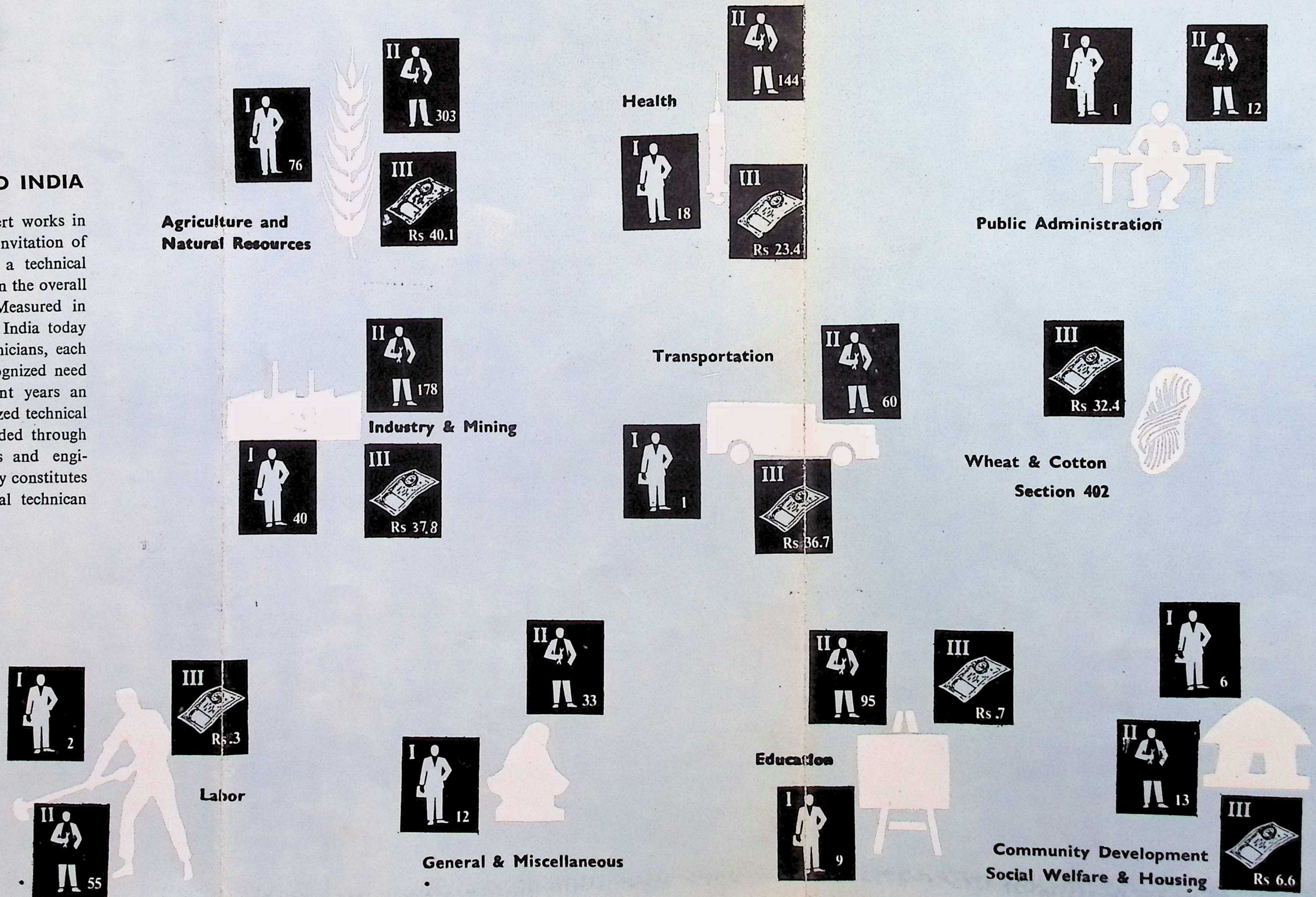
U.S. TECHNICIANS TO INDIA

Wherever the American expert works in India today, he works at the invitation of the host government to fulfil a technical need, to bridge a particular gap in the overall development of the country. Measured in terms of personnel, the effort in India today totals 165 men and women technicians, each of whom serves to fulfil a recognized need in his particular field. In recent years an increasing number of the specialized technical experts required are being provided through contracts with U.S. universities and engineering firms. Their number today constitutes approximately 40% of the total technican component.

II

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

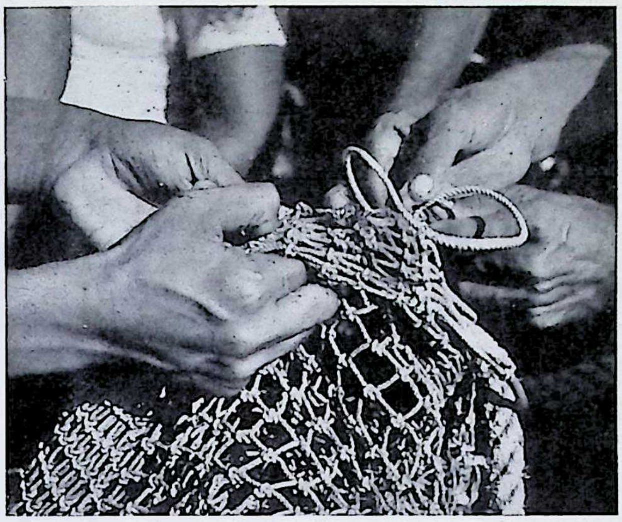
Under the Indo-American program, 568 Indian technicians, or participants as they are known, have completed their advanced training in the United States or third countries, and returned to India to carry on work in their fields. As of June 30, 1958, 53 participants remained in training in the U.S. and 272 participants were in final process for further study there. Since 1951 there have been 893 Indian participants in the exchange program who have either already been abroad or are in process. The nature of participant training is very broad and ranges from a three months program in tropical forestry in Puerto Rico to an intensive twelve months training program in animal husbandry at a leading American university. Emphasis throughout has continued in the agriculture and natural resources fields. However, in 1959 predominance is expected to shift to the industrial field where 110 participants are being programmed for the National Productivity Council project alone.



III

COMMODITY ASSISTAN

The needs that were India's in 1952
largely the needs of an under-dev
economy—rich in the resources necess
potential development but lacking
technical skills and the raw materia
would spark an all embracing develo
program. The release of India's
Five Year Plan and the signing of the
American Technical Cooperation Agre
fell by coincidence in the same year—
The former gave much needed artic
direction and the latter some of the
and essential commodities necessary to
India's new total effort. With the
of the first Indo-American project agre
for the acquisition and distribution of
lizer, American aid to India has con
at a level designed to best meet
priority needs. The total commodit
gram in India has consisted roug
four components: first, and by
largest commodity component, has be
flow-type consisting mainly of the
of such resources as fertilizers, semi-fi
steel products, DDT, etc; second, the
sion for a transfer of capital facilities,
locomotives and freight cars; and thi
sale to India of American surplus agric
commodities from which sale rupe
made available to the GOI for
economic development. Finally, there
provision for commodities to cover
and demonstration equipment used to
stop technician efforts in India. The
commodity assistance through June
was Rs. 178 crores ($374.9 million) in
Rs. 32.4 crores ($68.2 million) for
402 wheat & cotton. The figures sh
the chart are the rupee equivalents in
of the dollars expended for commod
each field of activity.

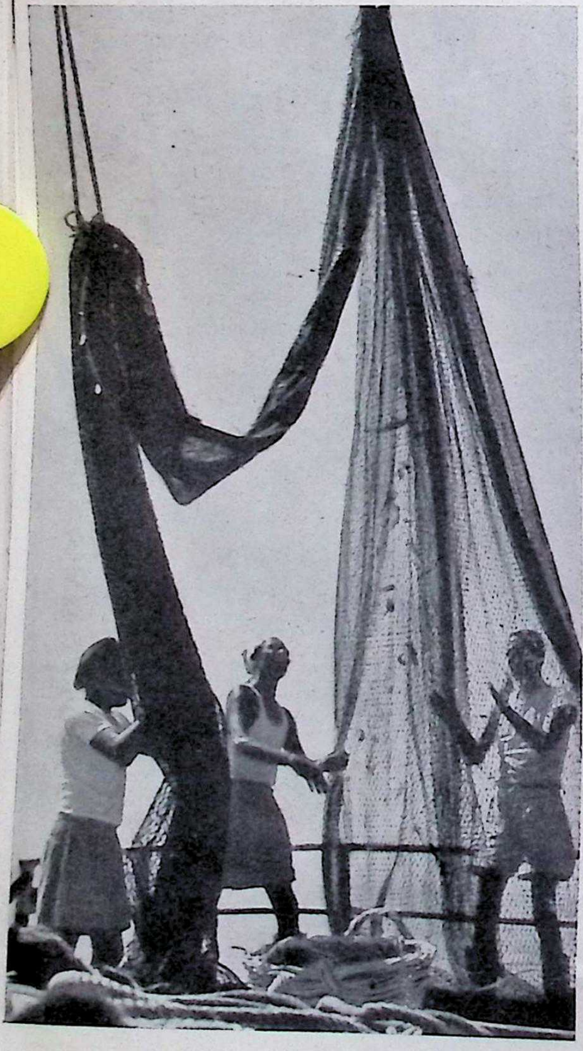


The sea around us is an important source of food for India that still remains to be fully developed, a protein-rich source that has barely been tapped. India has one of the most extensive seacoasts in the world, as well as great rivers and lakes, and a program has been undertaken to draw richer yields from these sources.

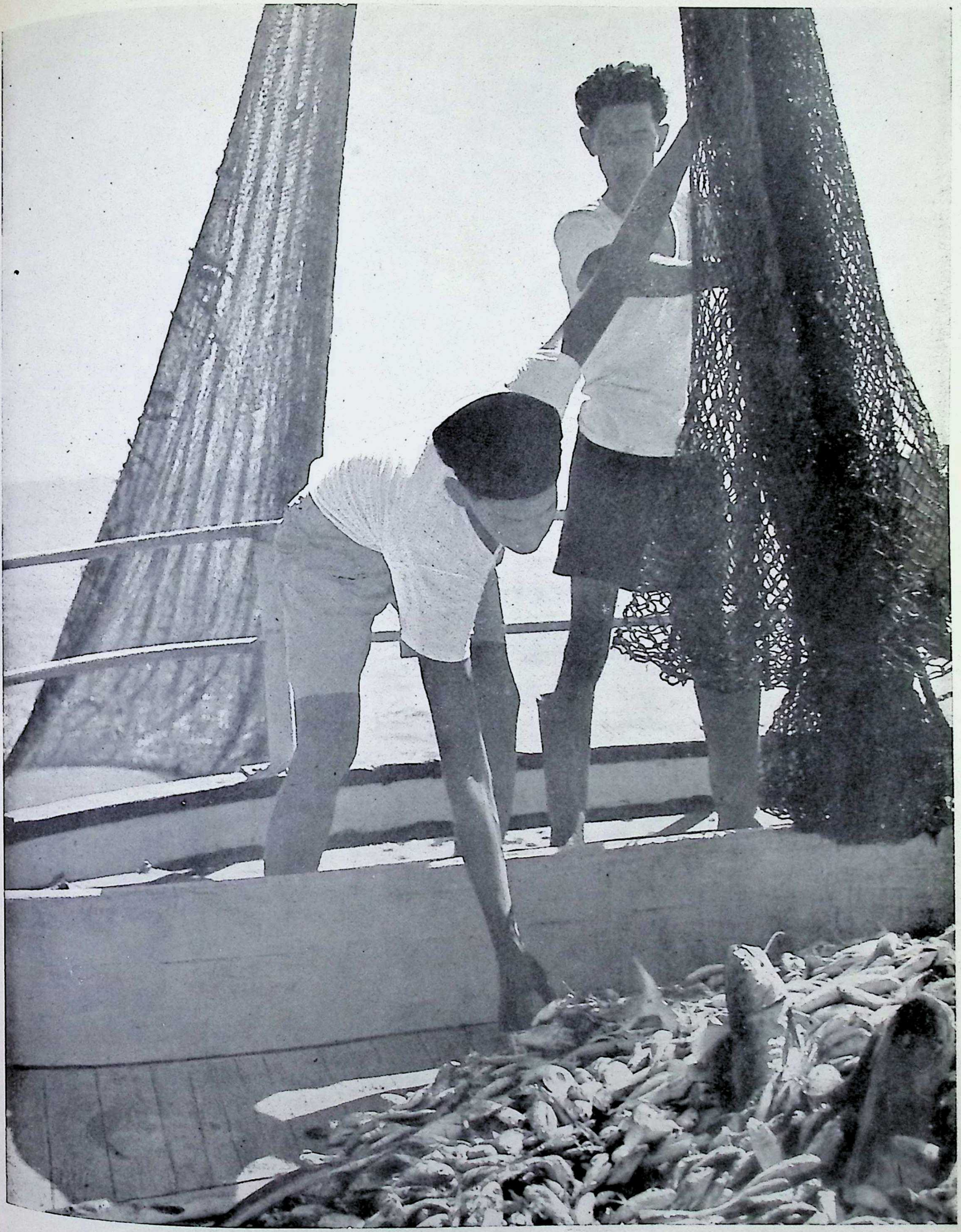
The age-old skills of the Indian fisherman can now be coupled with better nets and better boats, with knowledge gained from research, and with new techniques of marketing and distribution. Now the sea, too, means food.

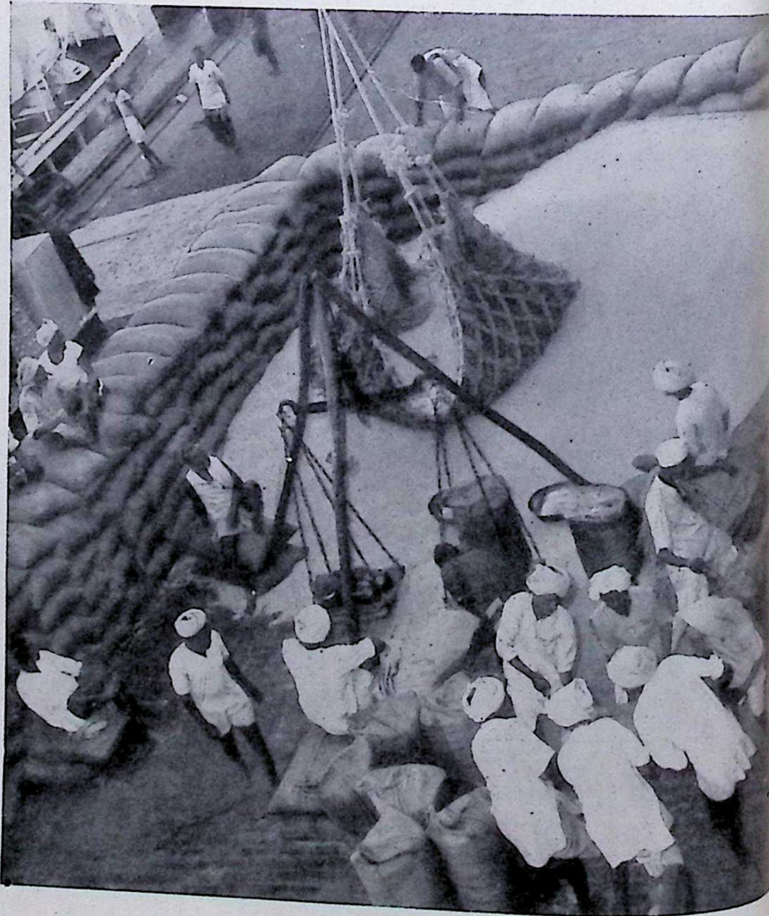
PREPARING THE NETS FOR THE DAY'S WORK . . .

THE NETS COME IN, HALF A TON OF FISH. GOOD CATCH!

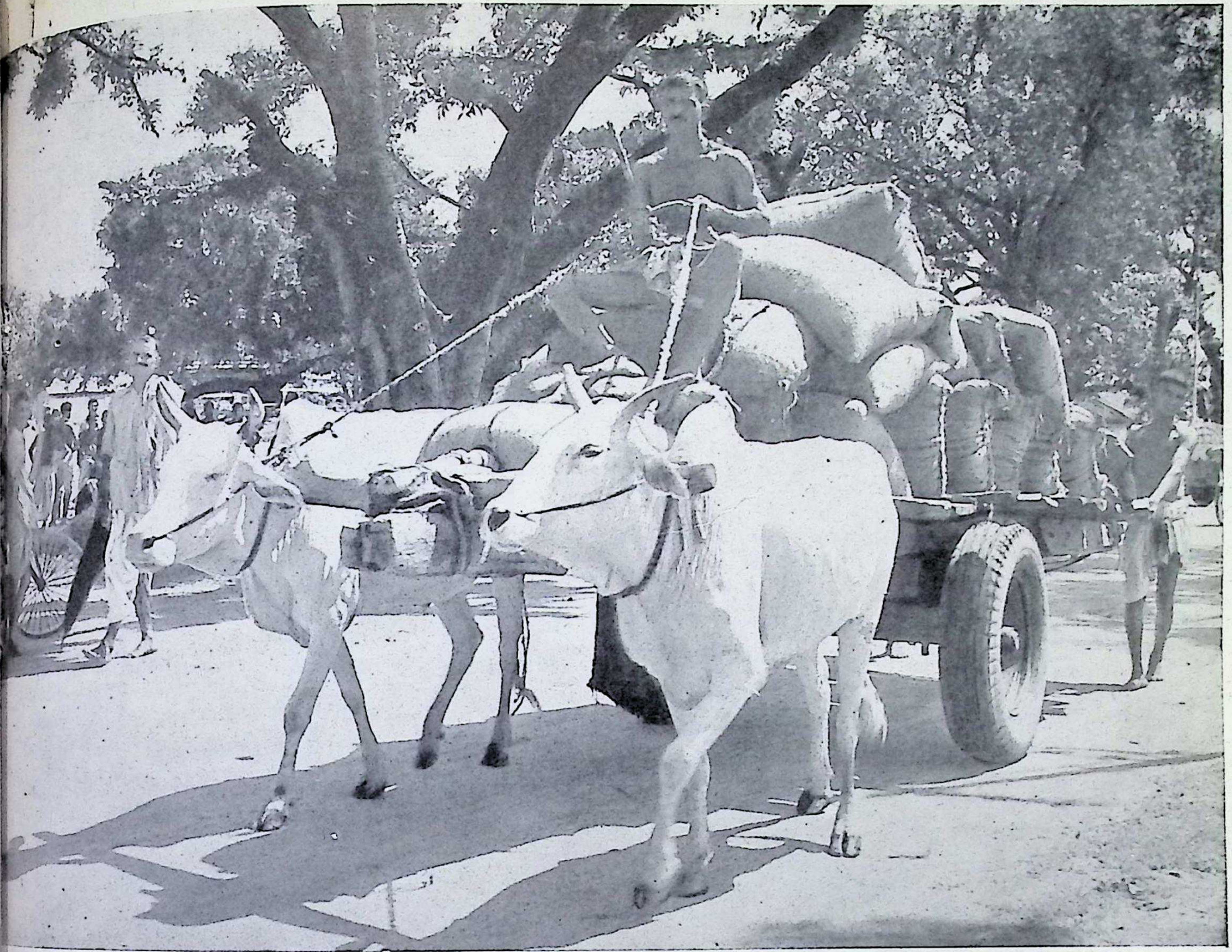


PROJECT: Expansion and Modernization of Marine and Inland-Fisheries. TCM has provided two technicians assigned to the Deep Sea Fishing Station at Bombay who are training crews in all aspects of modern fishing methods. In addition to nets, modern gear, ice plants, and other equipment, a total of 16 fishing vessels have been supplied by TCM. A general fisheries advisor is assigned to the Fisheries Section of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. TCM plans to provide, under contract, two Japanese fishermen and equipment to demonstrate purse-seine fishing. Another technician is assigned to fisheries extension. And an inland fisheries extension training center being established at New Delhi will be equipped by TCM. Total TCM contribution: 8 technicians, training for 21 Indian participants, and Rs. 1.2 crores ($2.6 million) worth of equipment.



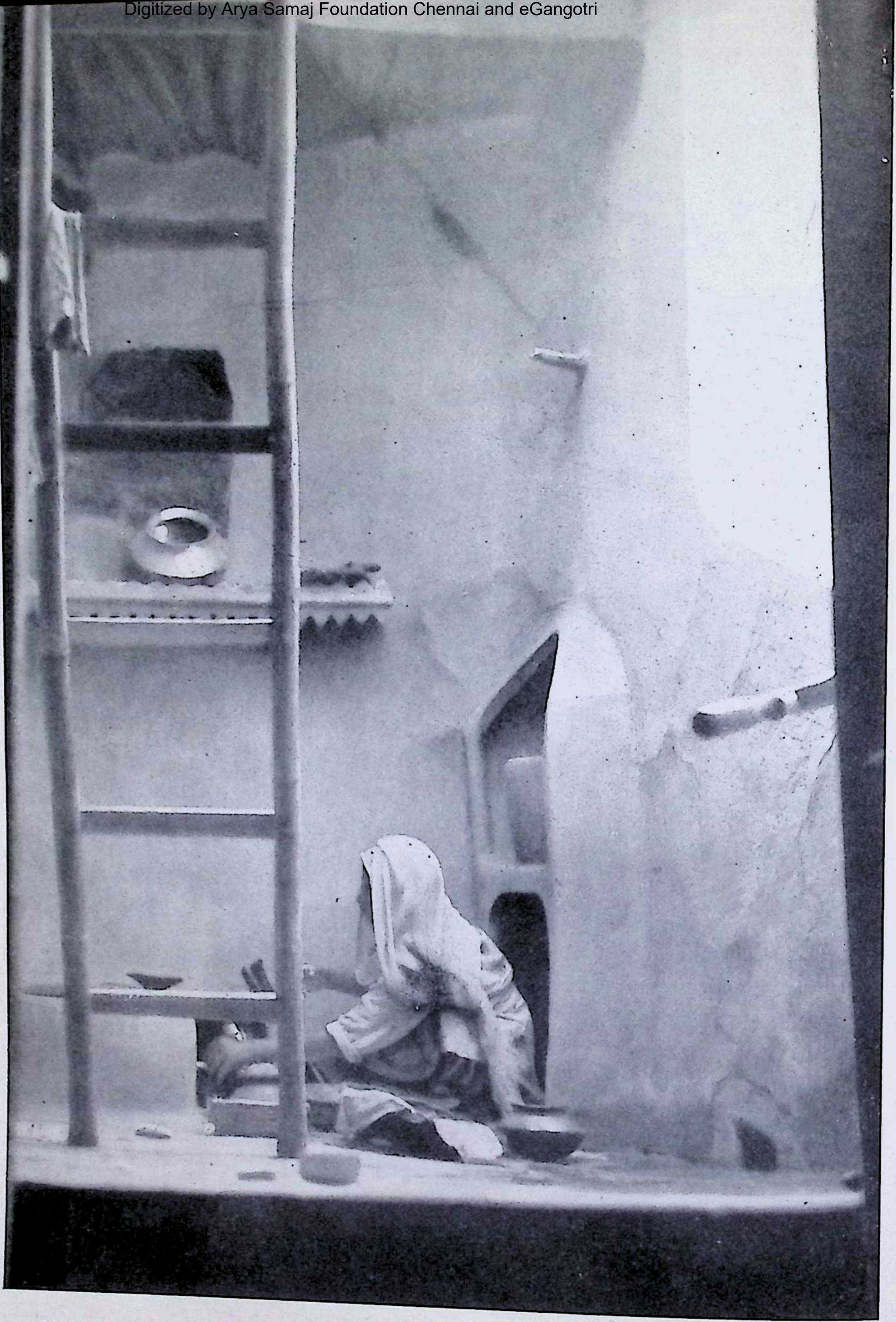


ONE of hundreds of freighters that have brought wheat to India from the United States under U.S. Public Law 480. Right, huge cargo nets unload the wheat in Bombay and other Indian ports. More food for India's millions.



TRADITIONAL BULLOCK CART HAULS WHEAT TO GODOWNS AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

From across the seas have come vast quantities of agricultural commodities designed to ease the problem of food shortages until India can increase production of food here. Under United States Public Law 480, India has been able to purchase food, with rupees, to meet shortages and to stabilize food prices. Wheat, rice, corn, dairy products and other agricultural commodities worth more than Rs. 312.6 crores ($658.2 million). All of this procured in rupees, thus saving foreign exchange. PL 480 — a program that has meant more food and stable prices.



How much food for India's kitchens? Seven million tons of wheat, 200 thousand tons of corn, 300 thousand tons of rice, 15 thousand tons of dairy products, 300 thousand tons of milo. In addition, great quantities of tobacco and cotton. And a large part of the rupees with which the food has been procured is being loaned back to India for developmental projects.

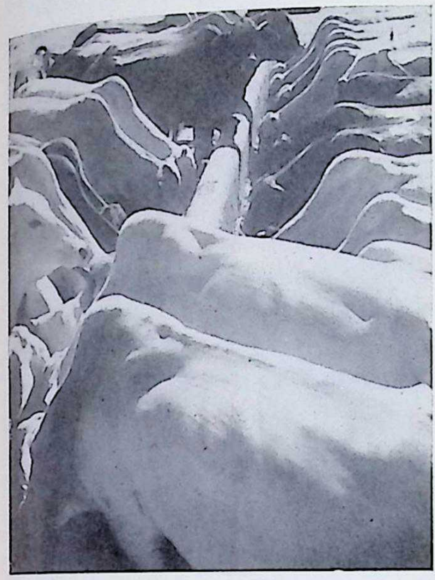
IN the meantime, other joint Indo-American projects have been undertaken to develop India's own food resources. The Government of India has a multi-million dollar program designed to increase the quality and supply of milk and milk products; a project that will help improve the national diet and bring additional income to the farmer.

A FAMILIAR SCENE, YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Throughout the country there will be increasing evidence of well-kept, well-fed cattle; evidence of sanitary handling and processing of milk; better distribution and marketing of milk. And physical evidence of better diet.

FARMERS HAND IN MILK TO THE DAIRY

PURE MILK, PROCESSED AND PASTEURISED AND READY FOR THE CONSUMER

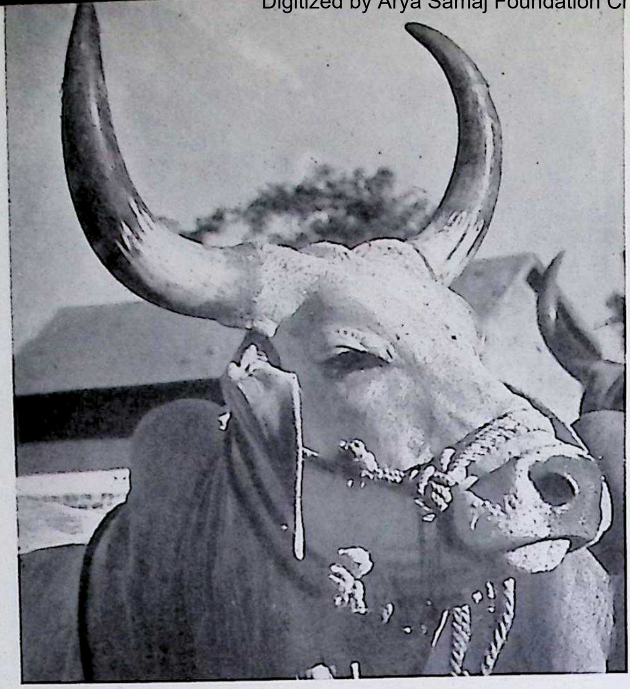


PROJECT

Dairy Development and Calcutta Milk Scheme

These two projects are assisting India in implementing a Rs. 24 crores ($50 million) dairy program that includes: (a) improvement of dairy herds and quality of dairy products, (b) colonization of dairy cattle, (c) establishment of supply unions, cooperative creameries and milk drying plants and (d) training of personnel in herd management and various aspects of milk processing. TCM is assisting by providing 6 technicians and demonstration and training equipment. This amounts to Rs. 43 lakhs ($915 thousand) for several dairy plants, including one at Calcutta. Local personnel will be trained in dairy management, practical dairy technology, engineering and dairy marketing.

PURE MILK, NATURE'S ENERGY GIVING FOOD, BUILDER OF STRONG BODIES

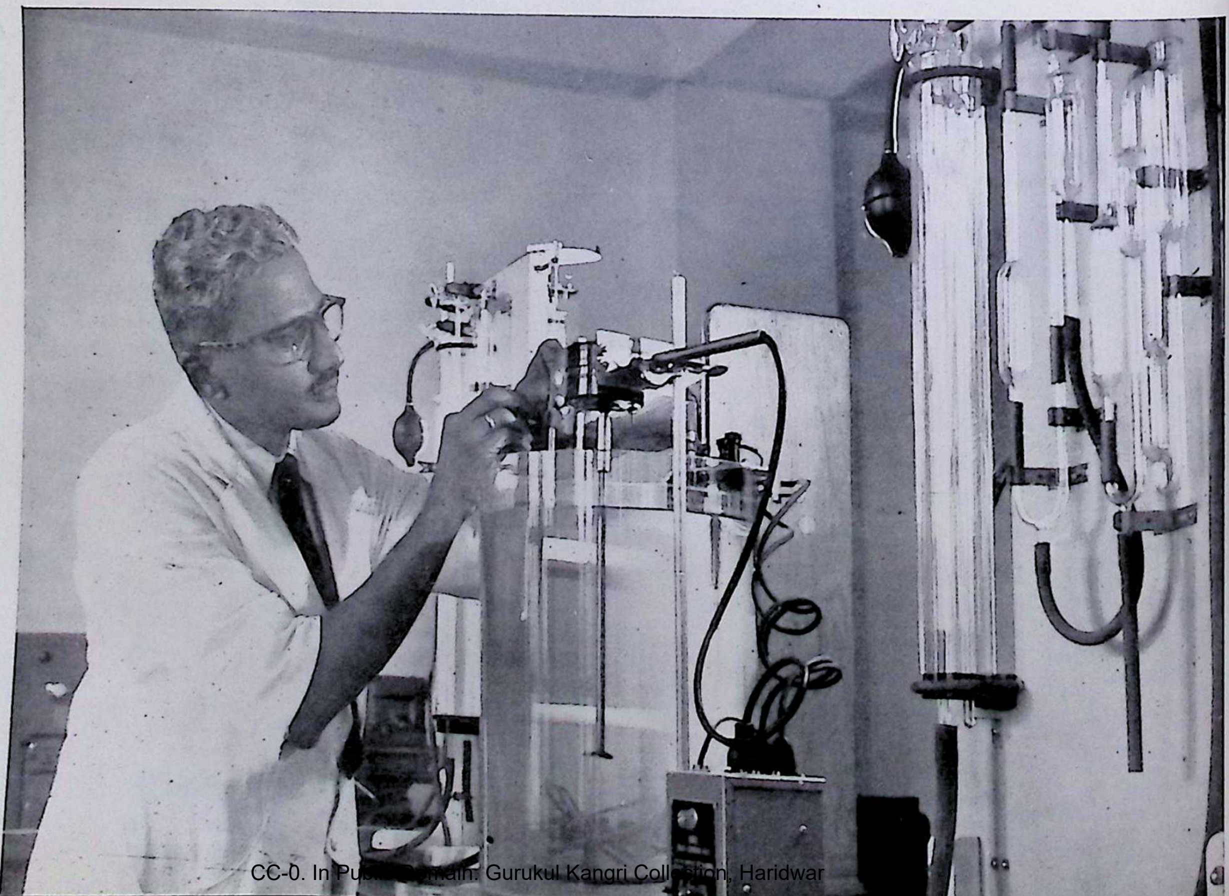


PROJECT : Livestock Improvement

Cattle improvement involves attention to better breeding, better nutrition and more efficient marketing of cattle on State cattle farms and in 600 key villages. TCM has, in the past, provided assistance to 78 out of the present 150 artificial insemination centers, and advised in laying out grazing management projects. TCM now concentrates on advising in nutrition and marketing. A livestock marketing and processing advisor is being assigned to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to assist in organizing cattle markets in villages and larger market centers. Two technicians and a limited amount of equipment will greatly assist in a project to improve the quality and quantity of swine.

There will be evidence, too, of work carried on in the animal sciences to improve livestock through programs of better fodder, better breeding, animal disease control-programs designed to increase the yield of food provided by India's livestock.

VETERINARY SCIENTIST WORKS IN LABORATORY TO HELP CHECK ANIMAL DISEASES

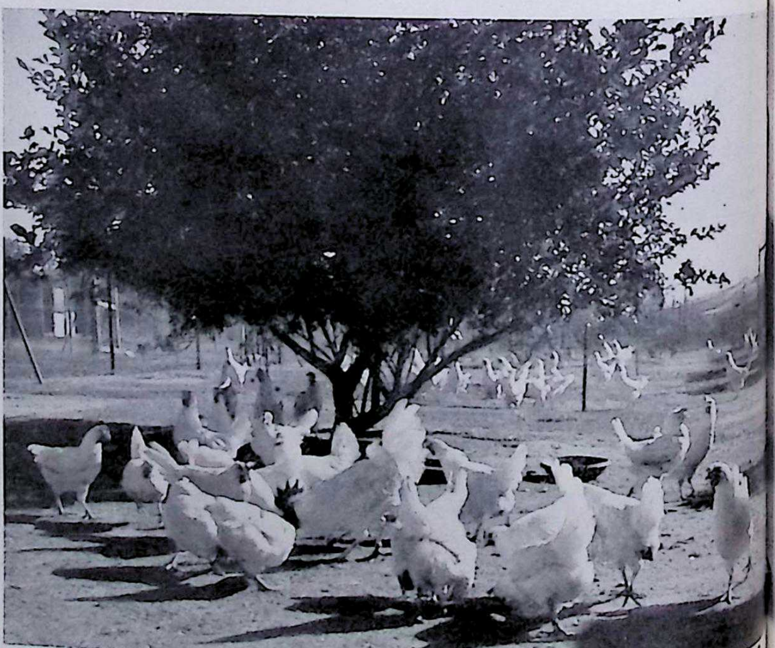


AN IRRIGATED FIELD PROVIDES LUSH FODDER FOR CATTLE, AND THE CATTLE YIELD MORE MILK

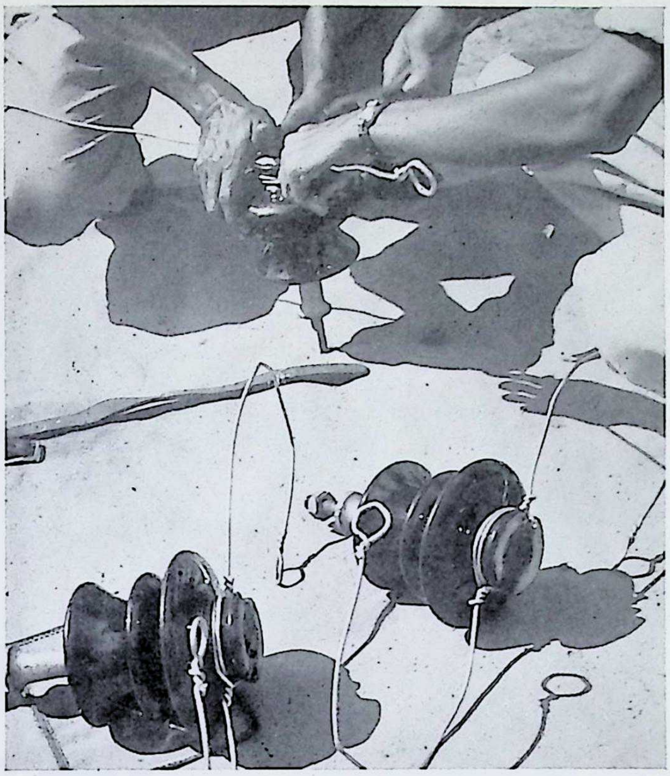
WHITE LEGHORNS FROM THE TCM-SUPPLIED BREED AFTER HATCHING

Poultry improvement is included in this far-reaching work to develop the sources of food. Here, again, is a project which has many facets to it. But even in the beginning there have been rewards for the effort, and there are more to come in the future.

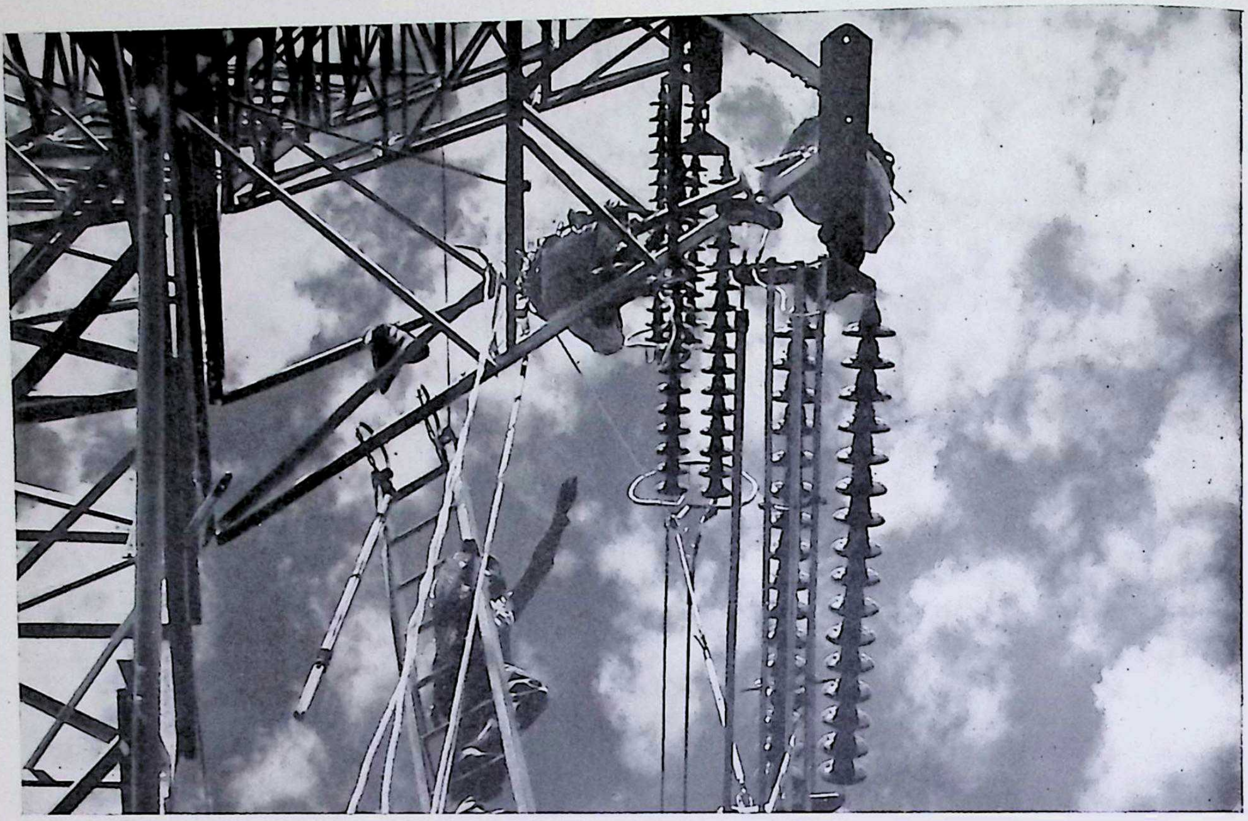
YOUNG, HEALTHY, HIGH-PRODUCING CHICKENS FEED



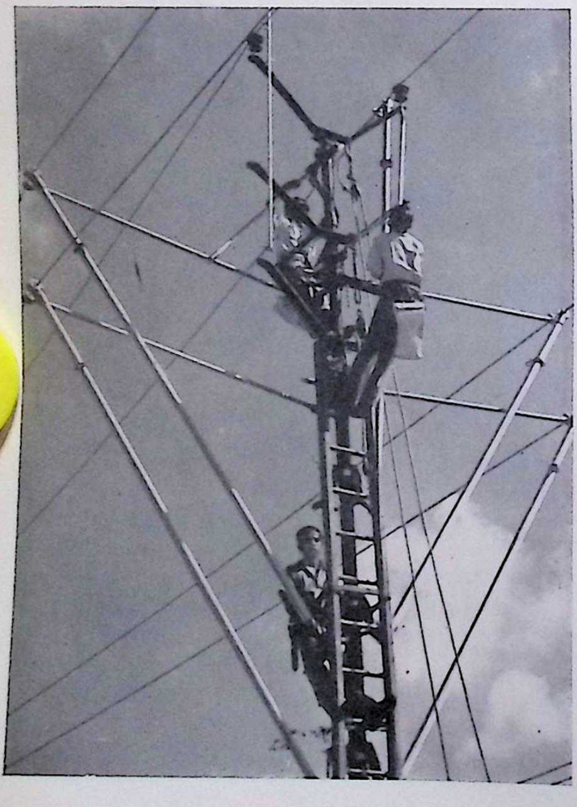
PROJECT : Poultry improvement
Poultry improvement covers assistance in feeding, breeding and marketing. TCM contributions include importation of 30,000 day-old chicks and 8640 hatching eggs from the U.S. These birds were distributed to State poultry farms where they will serve as the basic breeding stock to supply birds to demonstration centers. Poultry raising and processing equipment has been furnished to 5 regional farms and 50 of the 300 poultry development centers in the States.

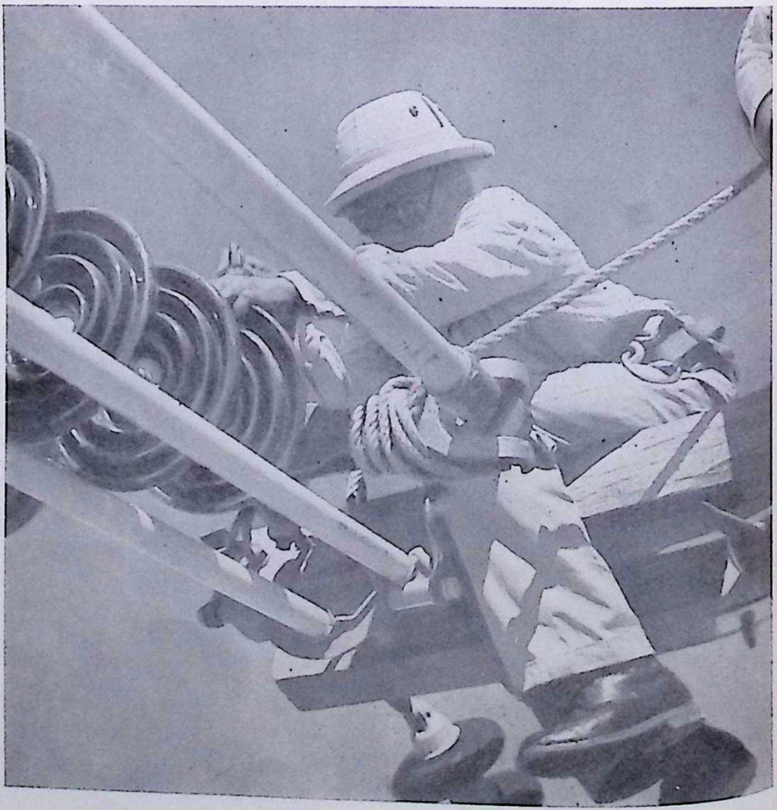


There are hands at work, too, on large scale projects designed to bring power into homes, schoolrooms and factories, power to feed the hungry demands of a nation building for the future. But with the increase in power facilities has arisen the problem of how to keep power surging through the lines without interruption and of how to maintain the lines without cutting power off.



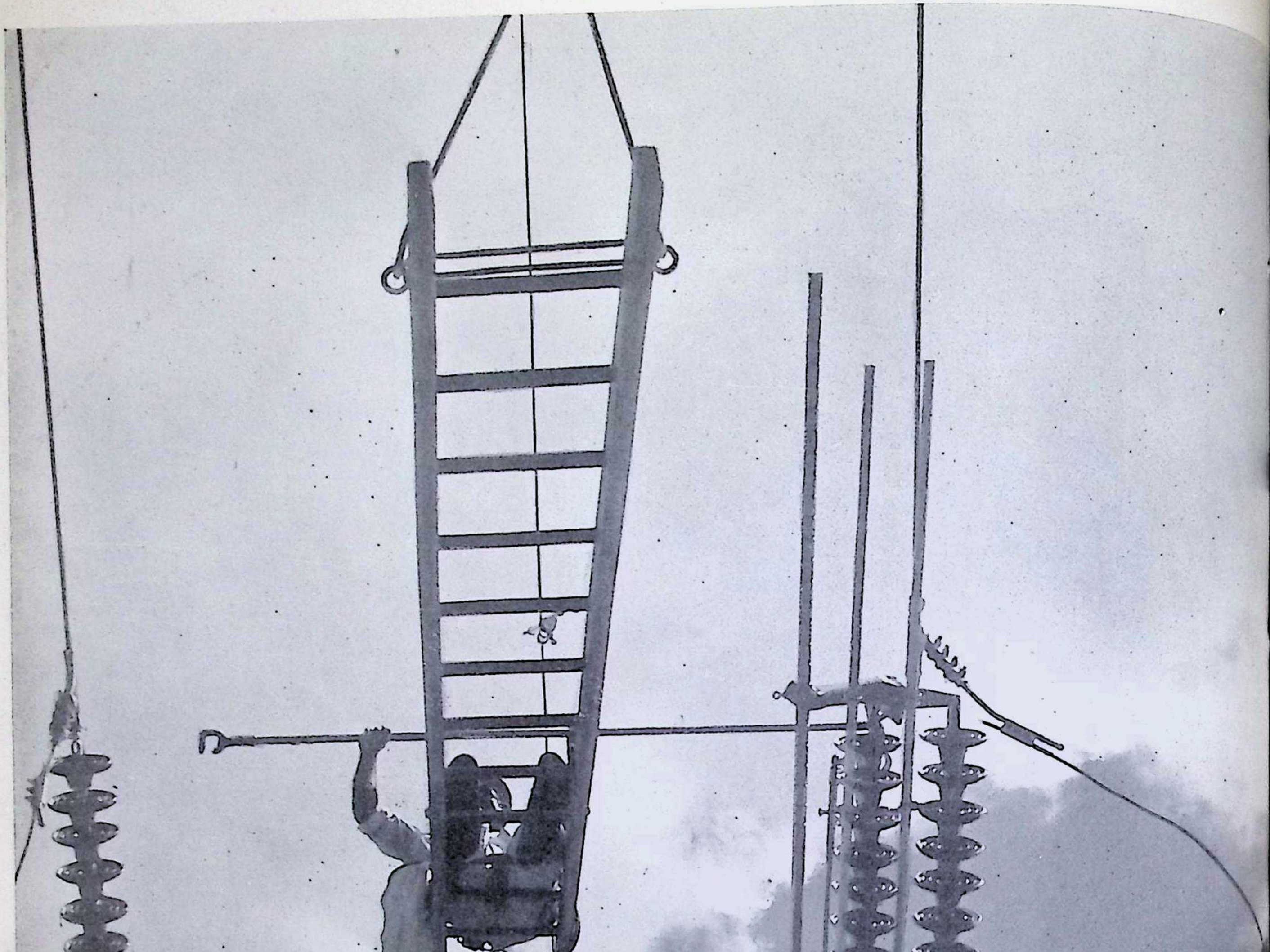
TRAINEES LEARN TO REPLACE INSULATORS ON "HOT LINE"



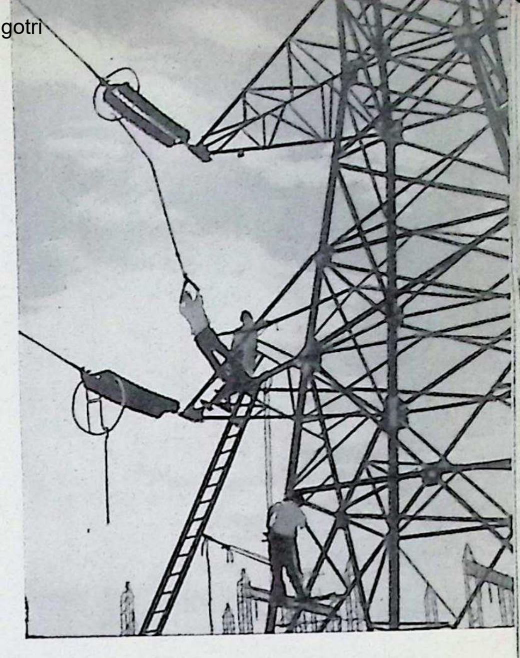


The answer is "Hot Lines Maintenance"—a new technique of maintaining and repairing high voltage electric transmission and distribution lines while they remain energized. The result is uninterrupted, cheaper service to users of electricity.

PROJECT: Hot Lines Maintenance
Typical of the cooperative nature of TCM projects, the Hot Lines Maintenance Project involves TCM participation which includes: two technician-teachers assigned for two years each, the procurement of necessary "hot-line" tools for use as training materials at the two training centers and the procurement of 12 sets of "hot-line" tools and equipment to be used in the individual States by trainees returning from the two training centers for demonstration and training of local employees. Total TCM contribution to date: Rs. 16.6 lakhs ($350,000). The Government of India has allotted the rupee contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs ($84,000) for expenditure on the two training centers during the period of U.S. participation, and pays part of the local costs of two U.S. technicians. Thus, in a cooperative effort, the two Governments have embarked on a technical program that will have a direct effect upon the power service of India.

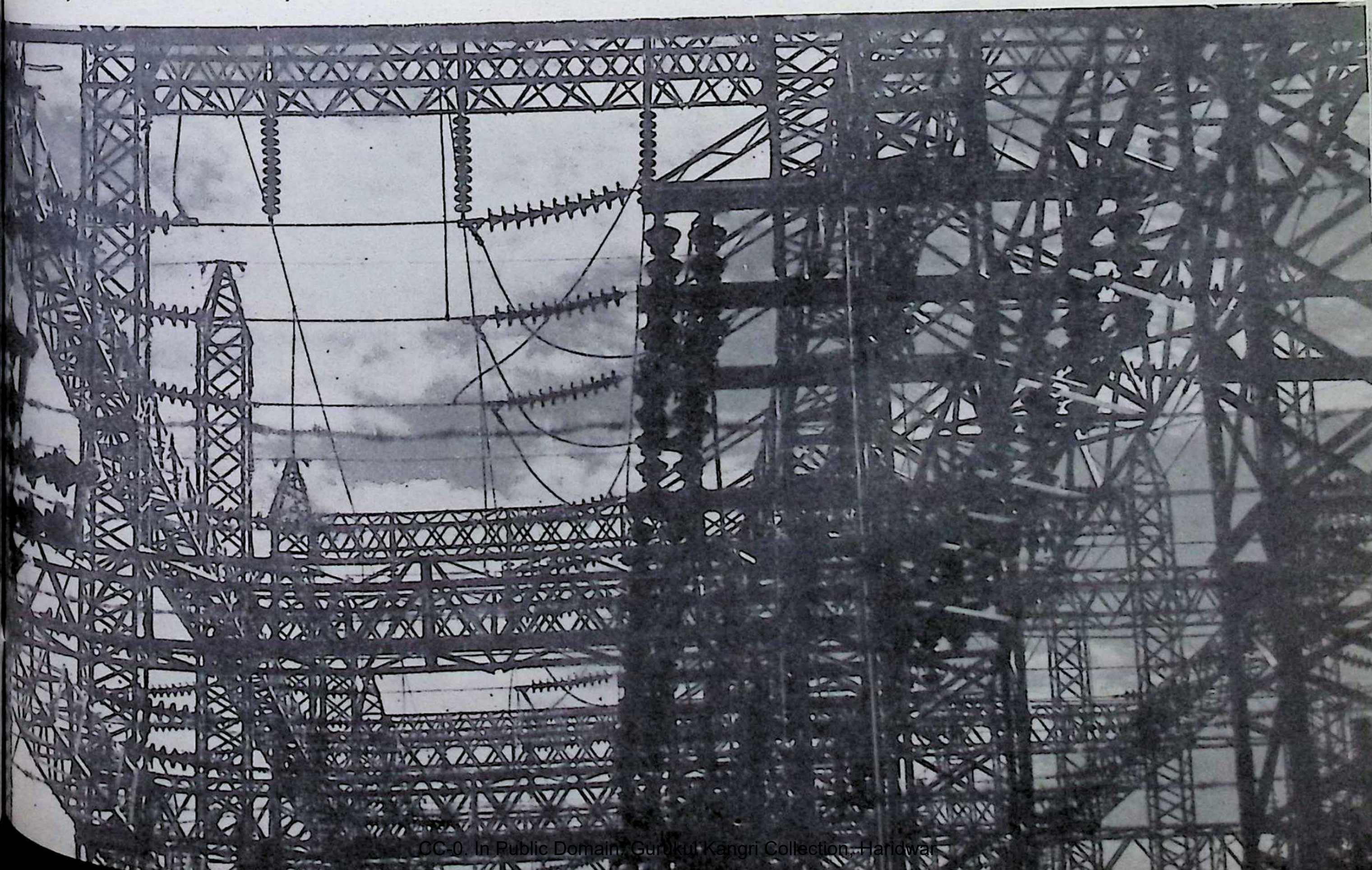


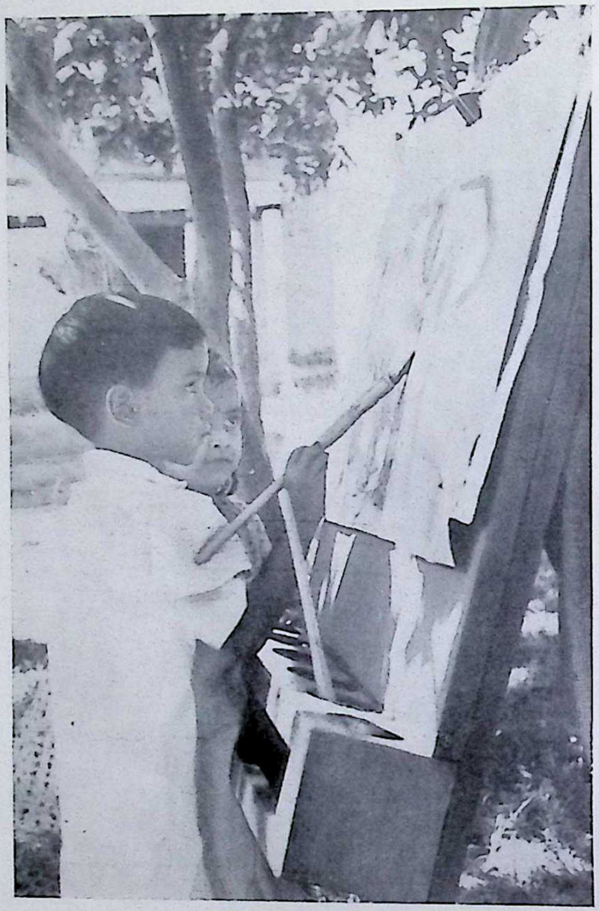
HIGH UP ON THE TRAINING TOWERS, REPAIRS ARE MADE WHILE THE CURRENT FLOWS



In cooperation with TCM, two schools have been established —one in Bangalore and one in Ganguwal—to teach for the first time in India the new skill of "hot lines maintenance".

NOW, MORE AND MORE, POWER WILL CONTINUE TO FLOW THROUGHOUT INDIA WITHOUT INTERRUPTION





PROJECT
Education and the TCM Participant Program

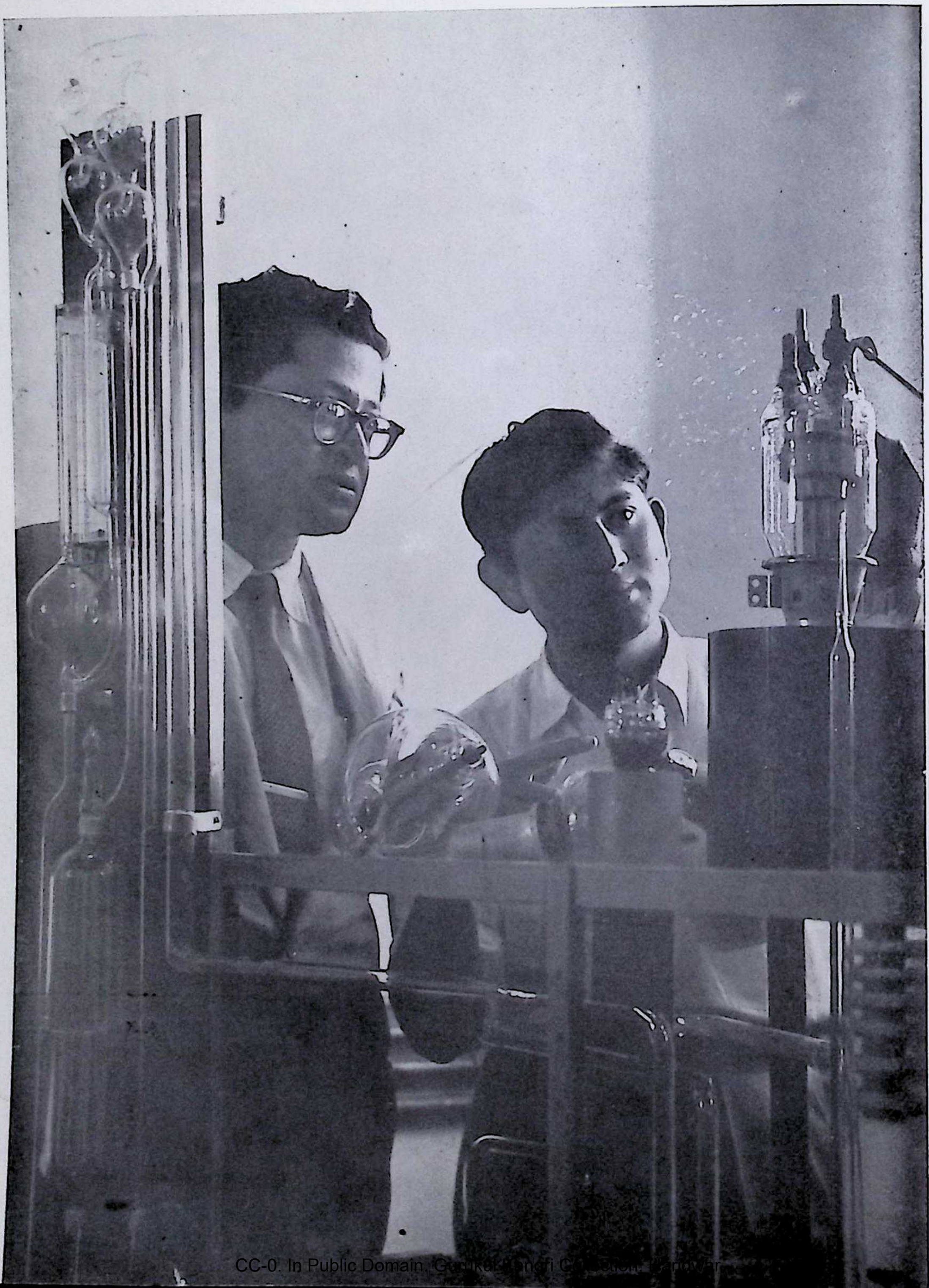
A TCM participant is an Indian engaged in a field of activity supported by a TCM project who is sent abroad for further training. For example, under the first phase of the Home Science Education and Research Project, 11 home science educators from India were sent to the University of Tennessee for graduate work in home economics. Supported by TCM-provided training equipment, these teachers are back in their home institutions using advanced training and knowledge in home science education of Indian students. This phase of the TCM participant program is just one small segment of the total program which to date has sent nearly 900 Indians abroad for further study.

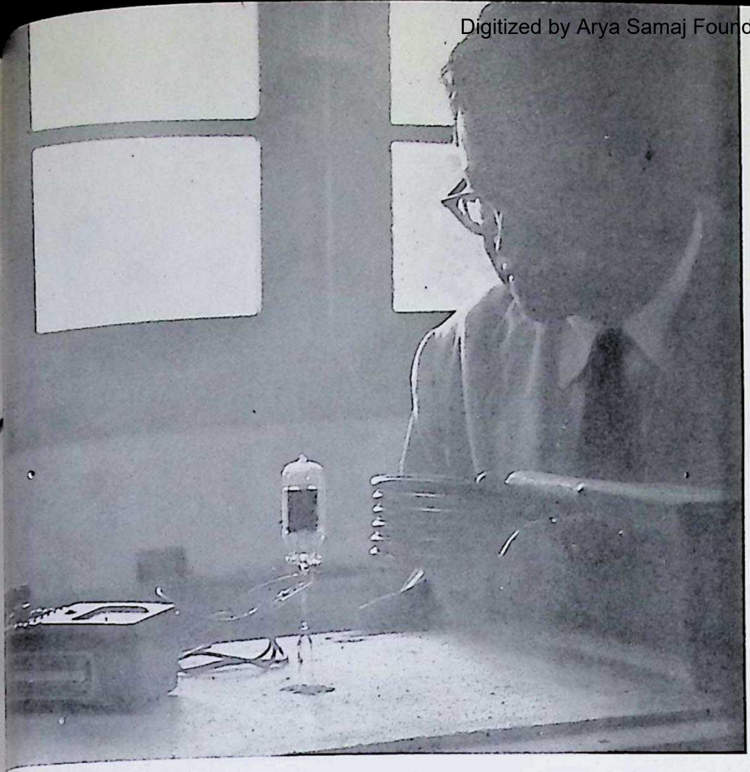
Throughout India there are other schools, too, receiving assistance from the United States Technical Cooperation Mission, and teaching with new concepts and new methods. Some of these schools are training teachers who will work with the very young.

ADVANCED TRAINING IN THE U.S., A TEACHER WORKS AT MAHARANI'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BANGALORE

In still other schools, there are college students eagerly discovering the wonders of science . . . .

STUDYING IN THE TCM-EQUIPPED LABORATORY AT INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES





TESTING A LAB-PRODUCED RADIO VALVE

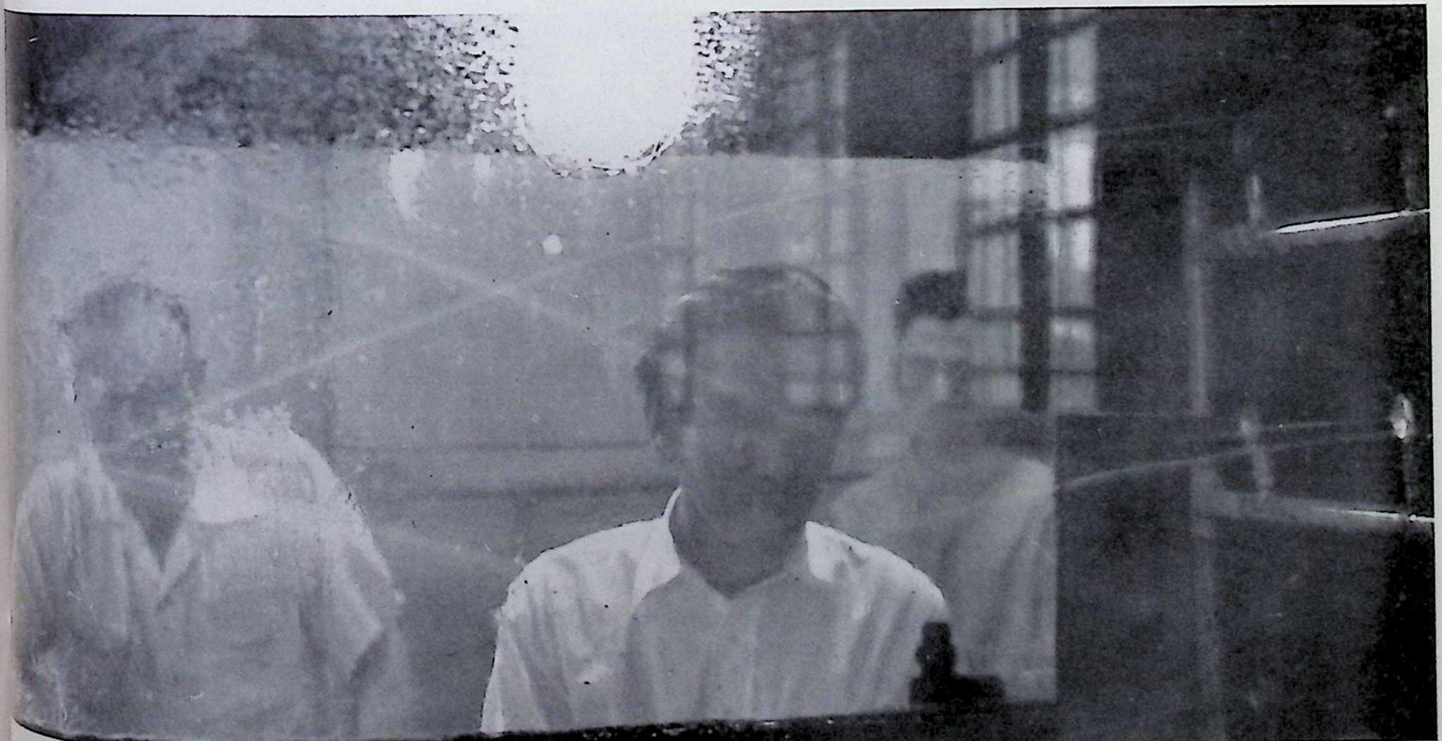
PROJECT

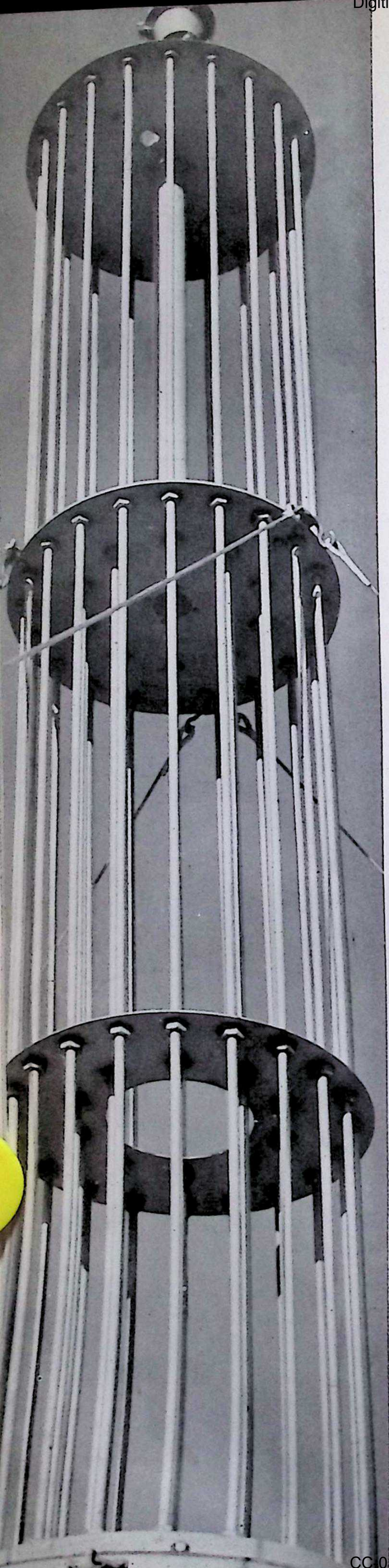
Assistance to Technical Education Institutions

India is engaged in a long-range program to expand and redirect her educational system in order that education may assist more effectively in implementing the Five Year Plans. Highest priority has been given to technical education and, in particular, to engineering education, for there is a direct and basic relationship between the availability of qualified engineers and industrial development. TCM's program to assist in this endeavor consists of two interrelated phases : an initial phase which provided assistance for developing and strengthening eleven individual educational institutions ; and a second phase which will focus upon assisting India's "Post Graduate-cum-Teacher-Training" scheme in 5 demonstrational engineering educational institutions in India.

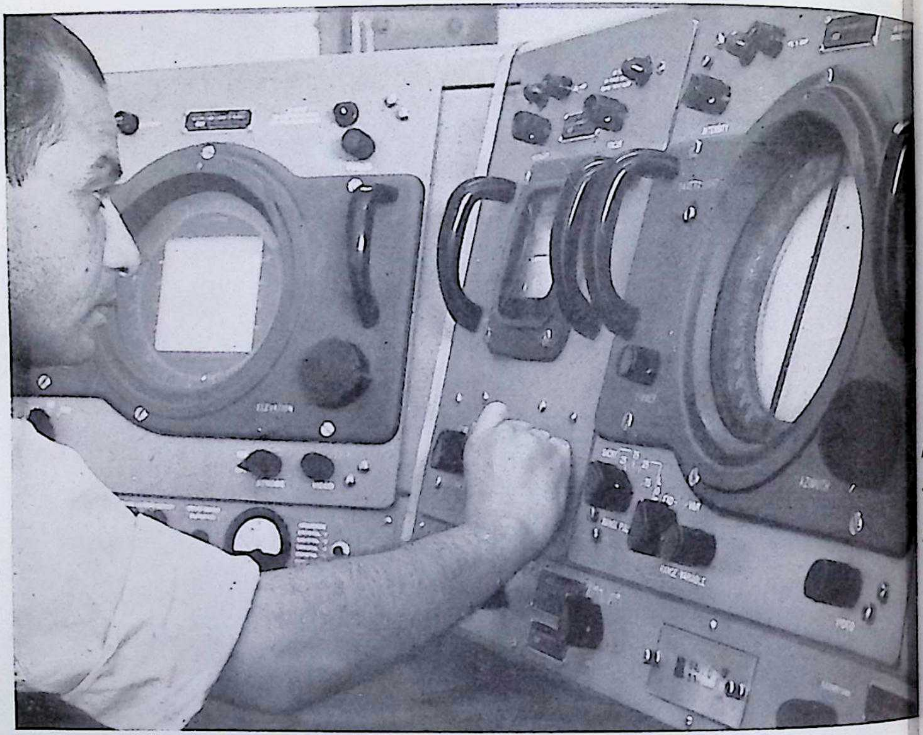
. . . students at engineering colleges and institutes of science-probing, questioning, observing, learning, and training so that they, too, may take their place in India's plan to build new horizons.

SERVING AIR CONDITIONER MODEL THROUGH CUT-OUT WINDOW, WEST BENGAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE





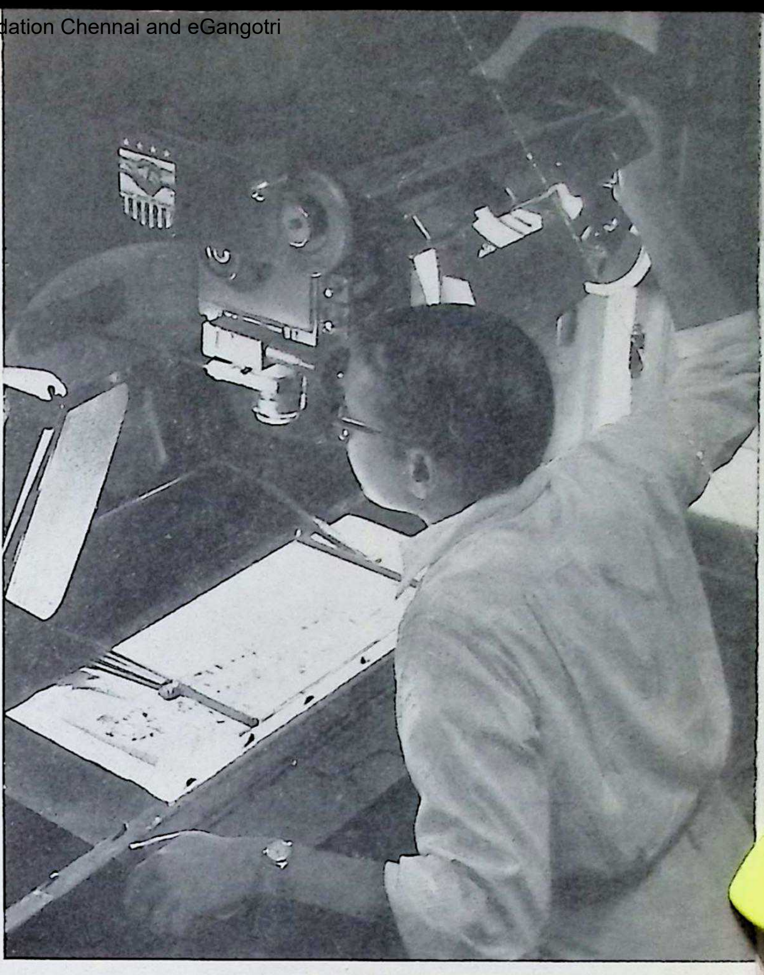
A modern nation needs modern means of transportation and communication. Here are the probing radar tower and the searching radar screen for India's growing system of transportation by air.



PROJECT: Aviation Ground Facilities

The goal of this project is to assist India's Ministry of Transport and Communication (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) in the expansion and modernization of telecommunication ground services and facilities. The U.S. assistance has concentrated in the provision of equipment, such as Ground Control Approach Radar and Storm Warning Radar, as well as training personnel in the various fields of aeronautical navigation and expansion and maintenance of ground facilities. During the current year, TCM will send three Indian participants to the U.S. for six months each to receive training in development of aeronautical communication services, and design and development of modern meteorological instruments.

And here are Indian film technicians learning another technique in a medium of mass communication, the technique of film animation.



A TCM-SUPPLIED PRECISION ANIMATION CAMERA ↗

← RADIO TOWER AND RADAR CONTROL FOR SAFER FLYING

ARTIST AT WORK ON AN ANIMATION FILM SEQUENCE ↘

PROJECT : Mass Communications Training

The work of a TCM technician is typified by this project. Under it, an American skilled in the art of film animation was assigned to India's film unit in Bombay to train the director of the animation unit and other Indian technicians. With the technician came demonstration equipment, provided by TCM, to help him train his Indian counterparts. Sometime in 1959, the U.S. technician will return to the United States. He will leave behind him Indians skilled and trained in this field, Indian personnel who can now contribute to India's future developmental efforts.

But above all, there is evidence throughout India of the drive for industrialization which brings with it new jobs, new opportunities for advancement, new products for farm, home and industry ; and which requires new skills, new equipment, new methods.

PROJECT : Exploratory Lignite Excavation and Development

India has undertaken exploratory work for establishing the economic feasibility for the recovery and processing of lignite in the South Arcot District of Madras. In addition to the services of 5 U.S. consultants and technicians and, to date, the training of three Indian participants, TCM has provided a Pilot Lignite Processing Plant and other equipment valued at Rs. 27 lakhs ($577 thousand). Based on the tests made on this equipment and the satisfactory production of briquettes as to quality and structure of the final product, plans call for the conversion of one and a half million tons of lignite per year to briquettes manufactured by a large scale plant to be procured for this purpose.

CARBONISER

Here, a new lignite briquetting plant in Neyveli . . .

INSTRUCTOR AT HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRAINING CENTER, KOTAH, EXPLAINS MOTOR GRADERS

. . . here new canals being dug from earth with new machinery
. . . and men learning the intricacies of the new machines . . .

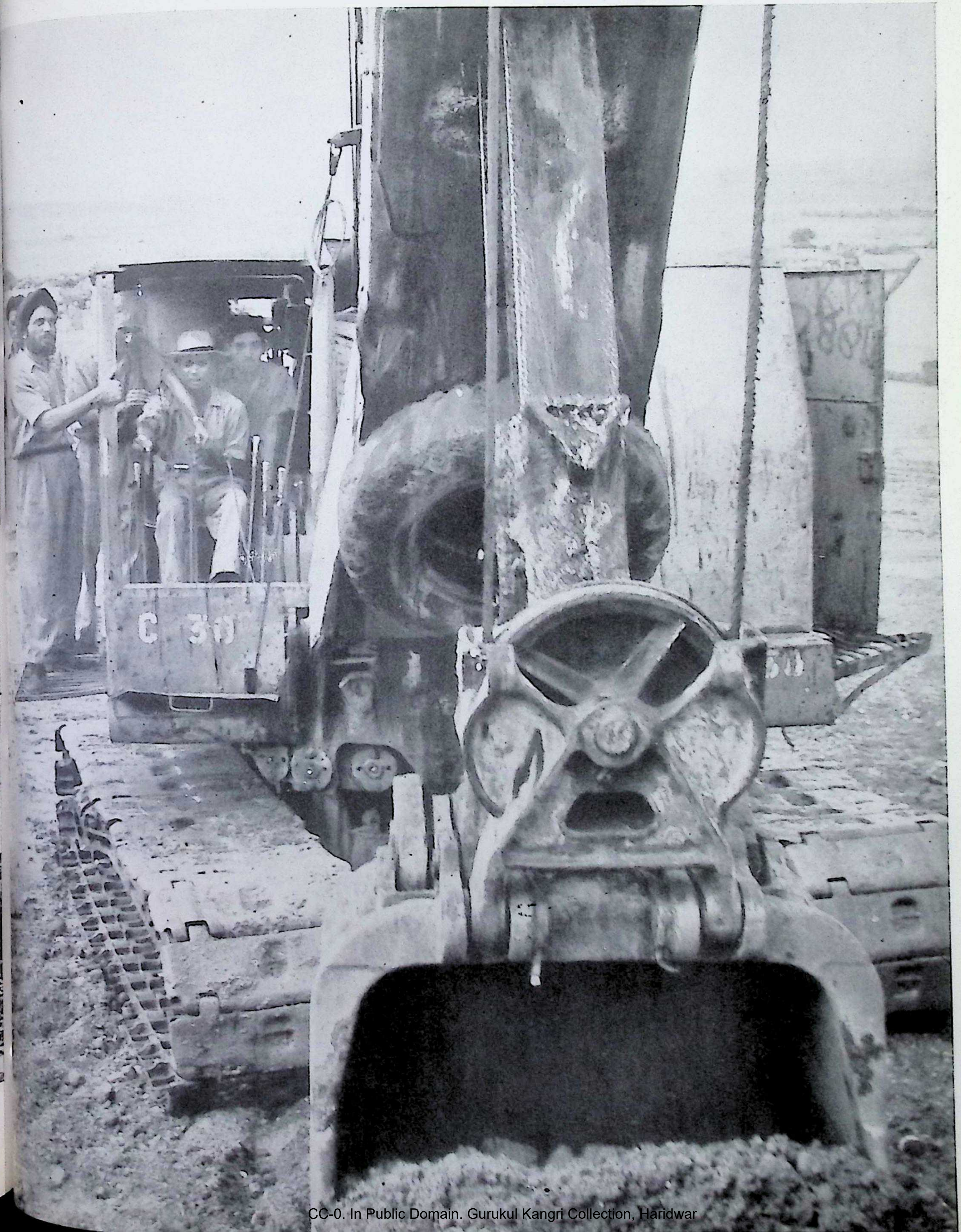
PROJECT :

Training Construction Equipment Operators and Mechanics

India is constructing a number of large river valley projects which require imports of heavy earthmoving and construction equipment. These expensive items require expert operation and careful maintenance, and, with TCM assistance, two Heavy Equipment Training Centers have been established, one at Kotah, Rajasthan, and one at Nagarjunasagar, Andhra Pradesh. These schools will ensure a constant supply of trained operators and mechanics to the large construction projects. In addition to technicians, TCM has provided Rs. 22 lakhs ($460,000) worth of heavy equipment. The combination of the schools, technicians and equipment provides skilled personnel to help India carry out the river valley development projects which contribute to industrialization.

EARTH MOVERS DIGGING CANALS AT CHAMBAL PROJECT

. . . machinery and training provided by TCM to assist vast river valley development projects, to help dig canals, and scoop out earth, and build dams and powerhouses . . .



INTERNATIONAL
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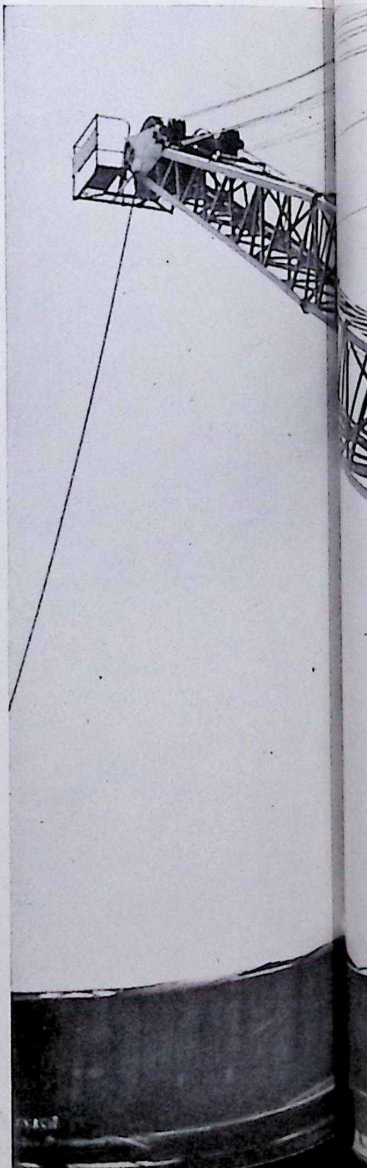
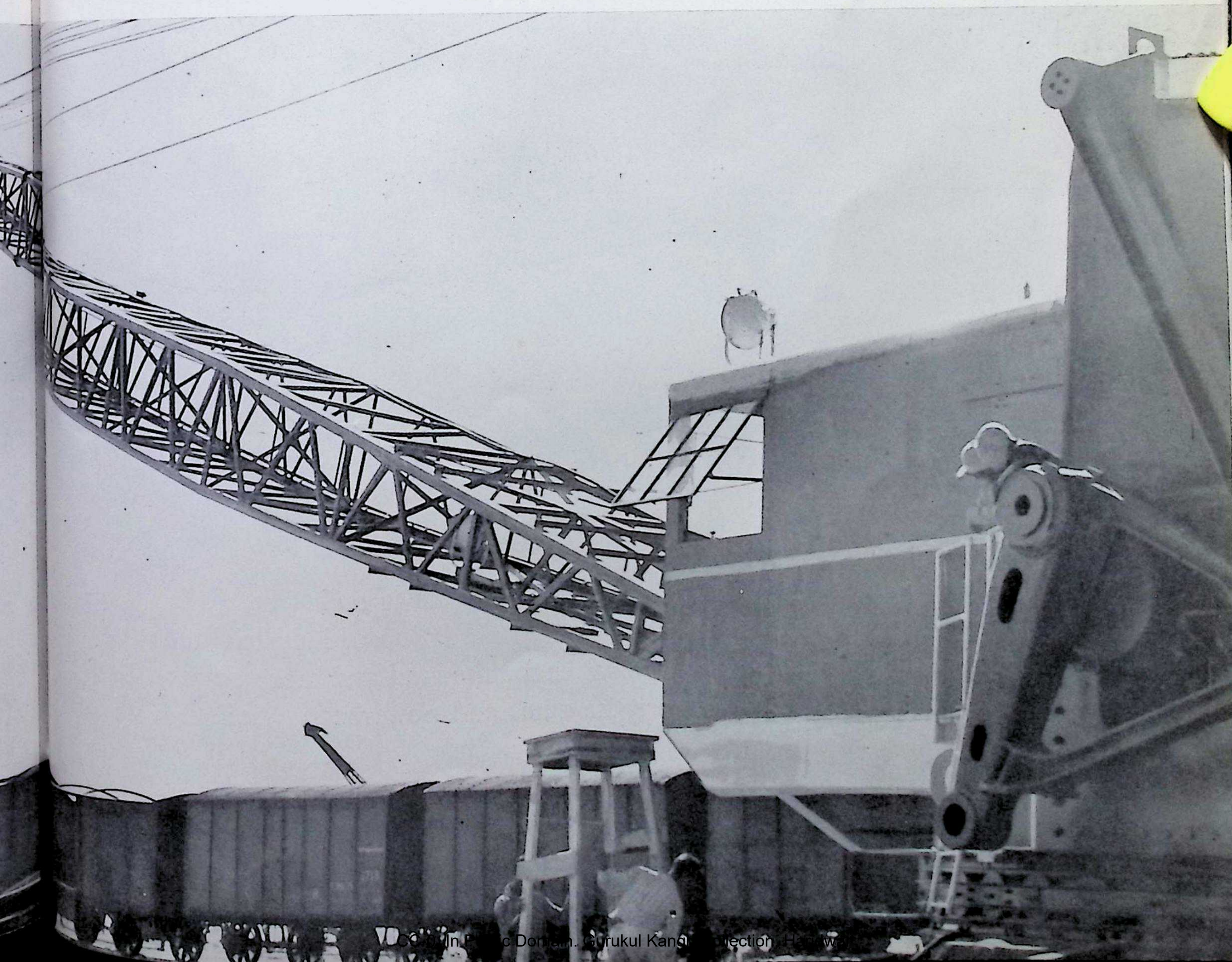
PROJECT: River Valley Development

TCM has provided technical assistance and equipment to India's Ministry of Irrigation and Power in the construction of nine large-scale multi-purpose river valley projects—Hirakud, Kakrapar, Mahi, Ghataprabha, Tunga Anicut, Gangapur, Chambal, Pathri and the Saurashtra Irrigation Scheme. Heavy equipment provided in 1952 and 1953 cost Rs. 3.4 crores ($7.2 million). In addition, two walking excavators (draglines) worth about Rs. 32 lakhs ($680,000) and contract personnel to demonstrate the use of this equipment and train Indian personnel for operation and maintenance have been provided. (Draglines are used in construction of canals). Total U.S. contributions: Rs. 3.8 crores ($8 million). Under the TCM program for fiscal year 1959, assistance to this project will continue. Already obligated, Rs. 92.7 crores derived from the sale of agriculture commodities under PL 480.



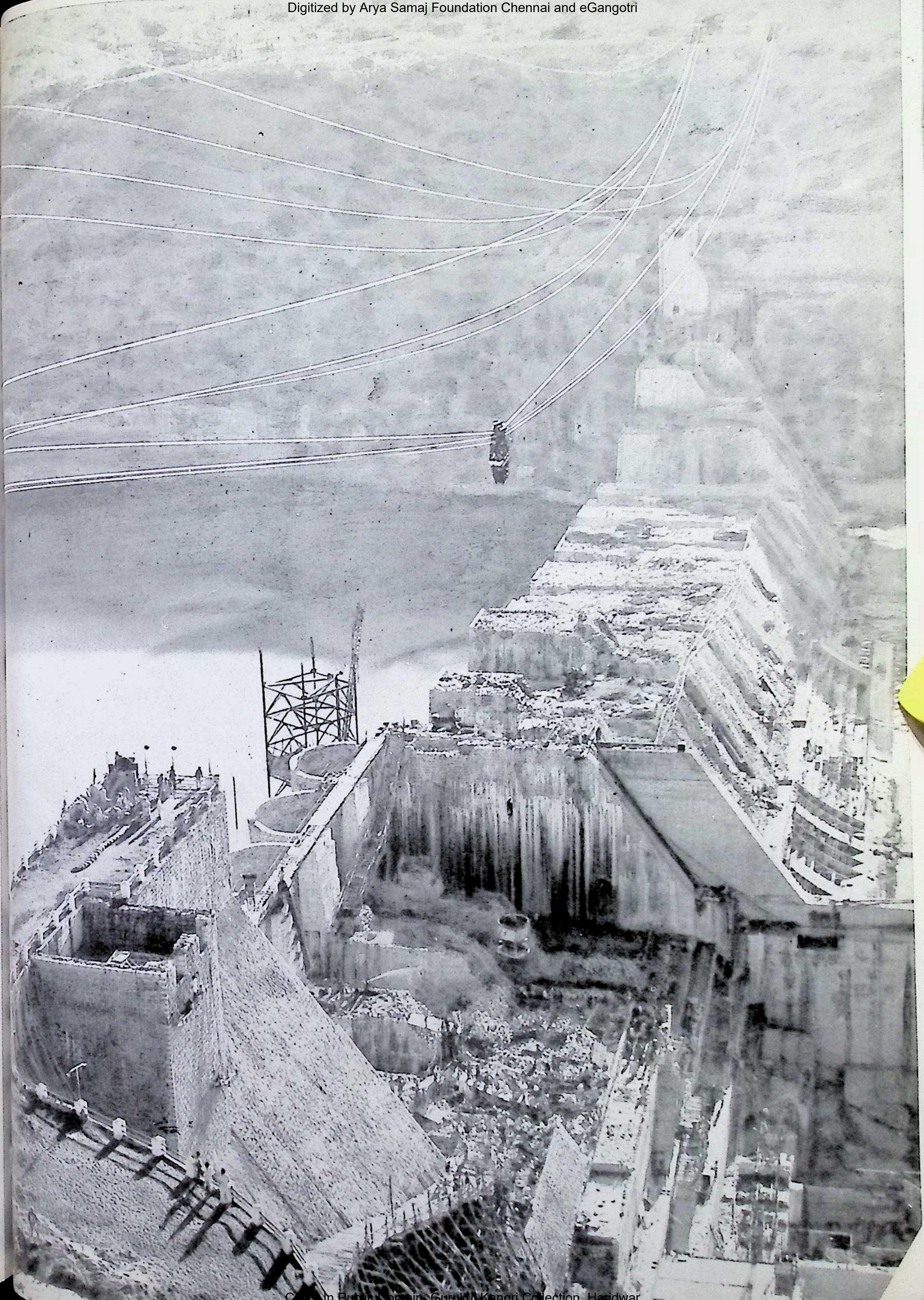
. . . tractors and power shovels and draglines . . . at Chambal and Rihand and Kotah and Nagarjunasagar and in the Damodar Valley. Here, the largest dragline in India, provided by TCM, is used to demonstrate the use of this equipment in digging canals throughout India.

Left, TCM bulldozer used for training at the Heavy Equipment School, Nagarjunasagar. India's largest dragline digging canals at Chambal Valley, with technician at controls.

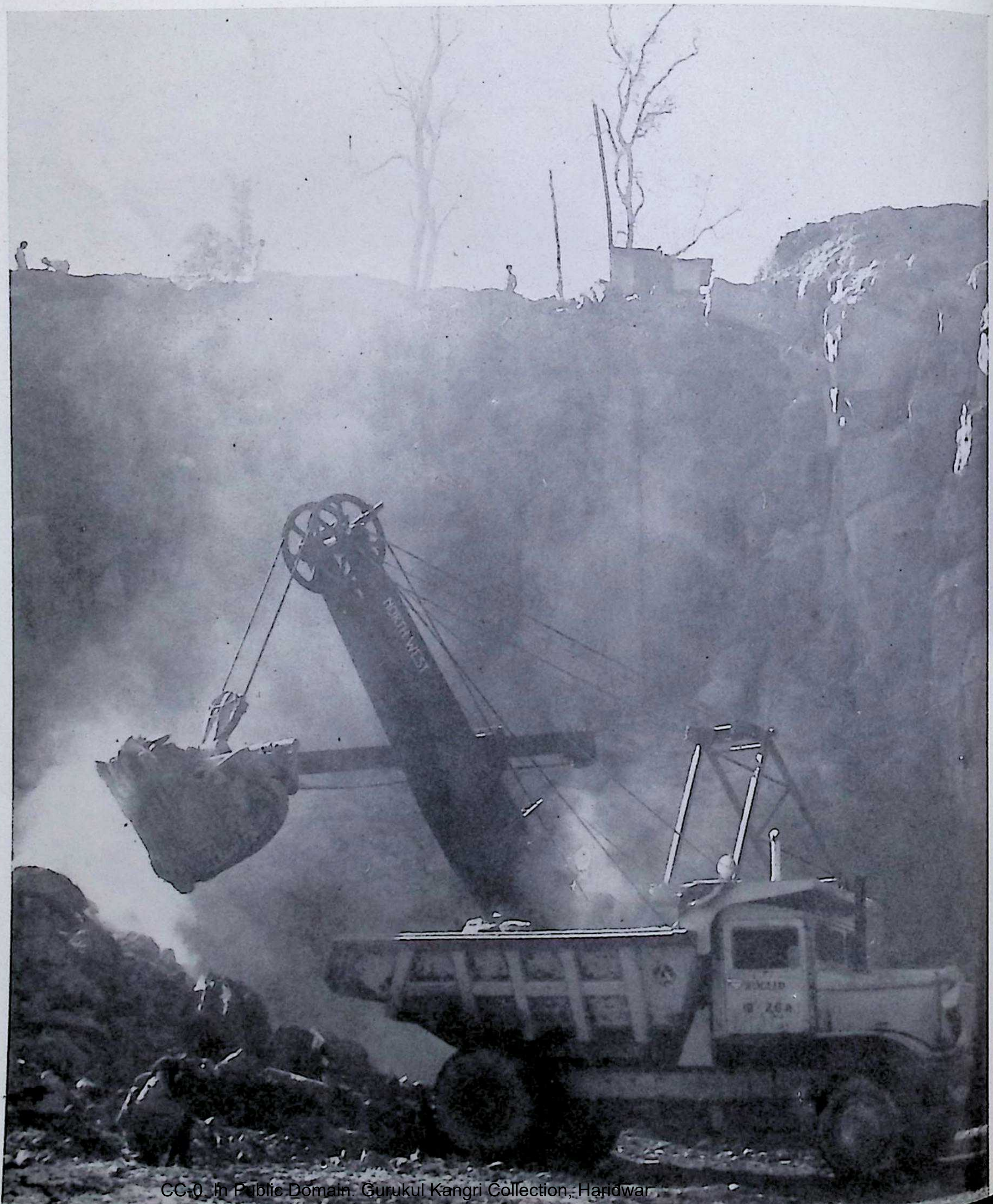


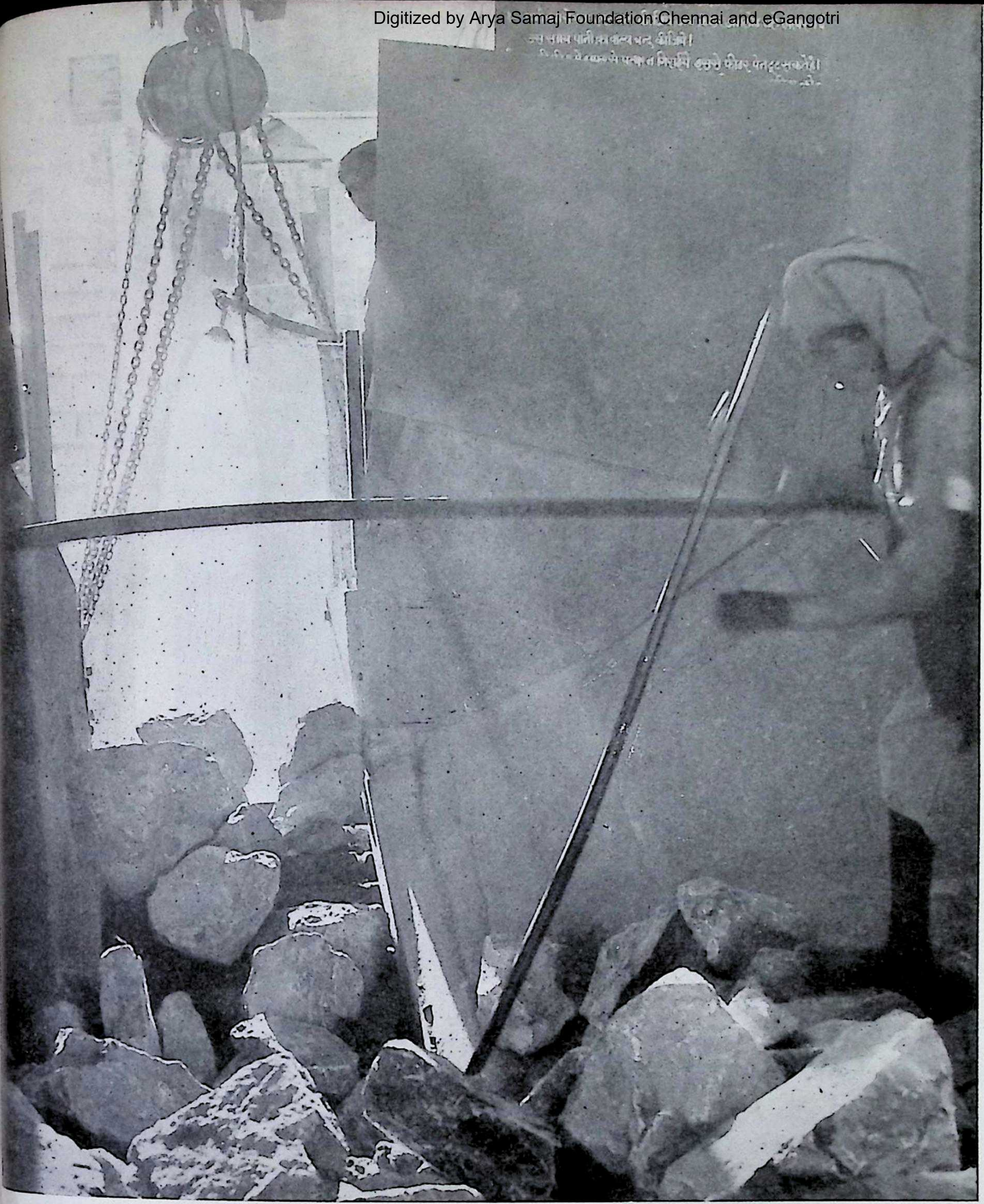
WORKERS AT GANDHISAGAR DAM IN CHAMBAL VALLEY

Men and women and machinery combine to build the dams and powerhouses that are the very foundation of industrialization, the foundation of more water for the land and more power for industry. And how are the dams and powerhouses built ?

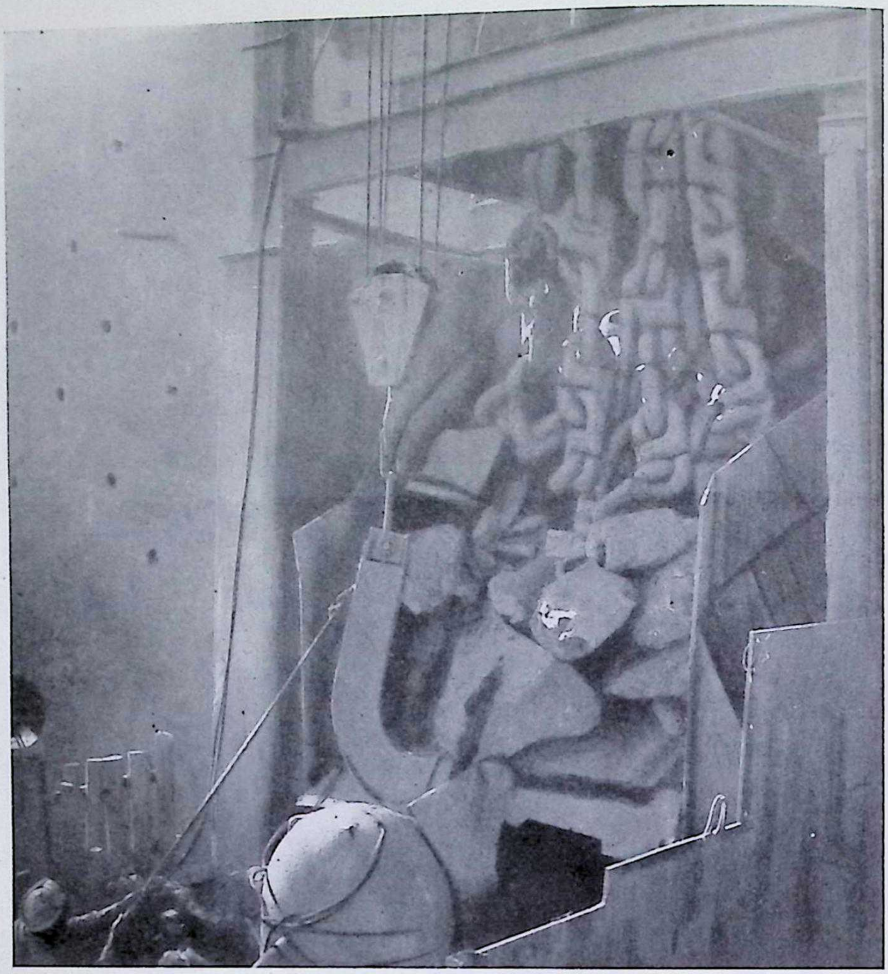


First, rock . . . . blasted, broken loose . . . .
scooped into trucks and taken to . . . .

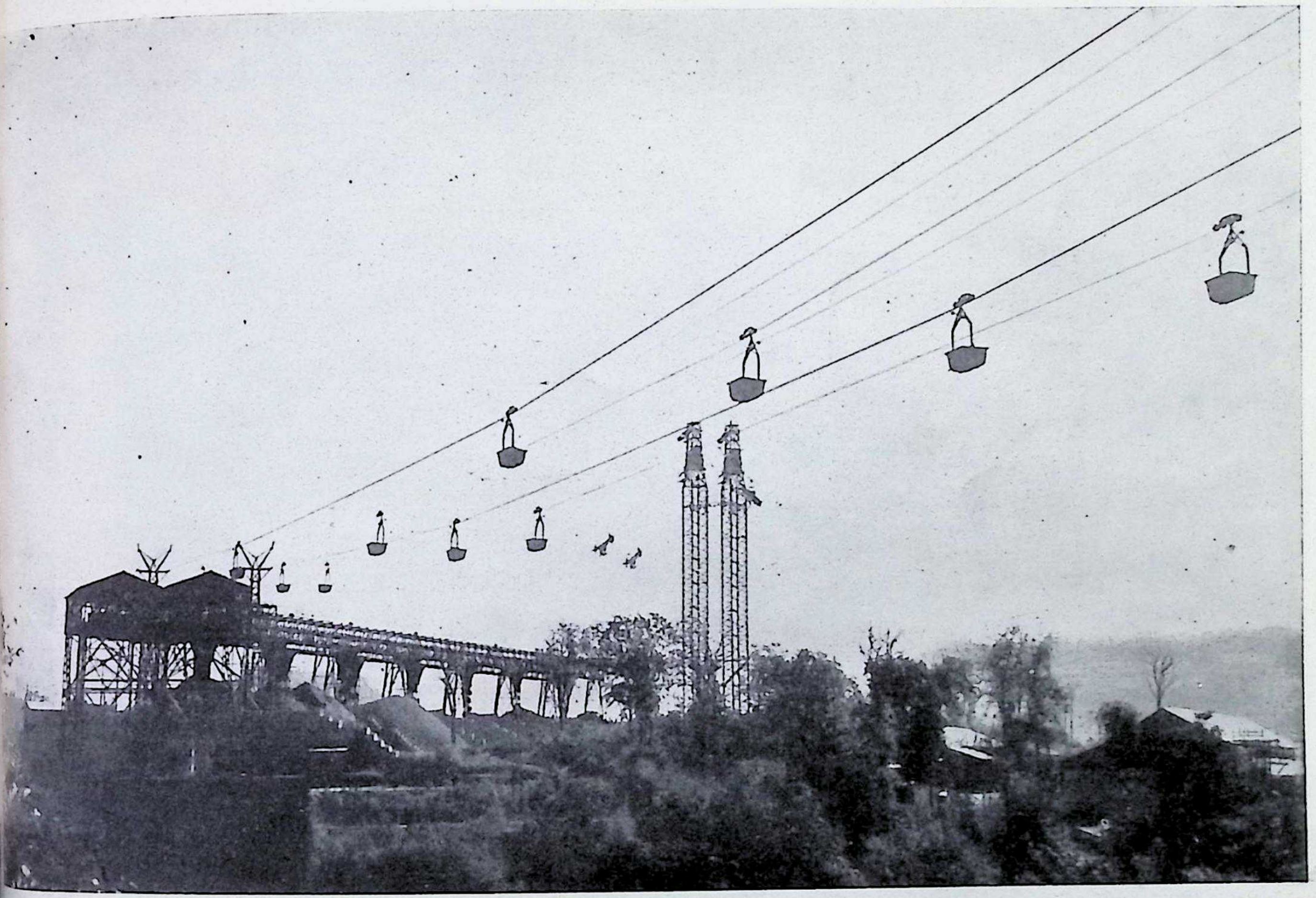




aggregate plants where it can be crushed . . . .



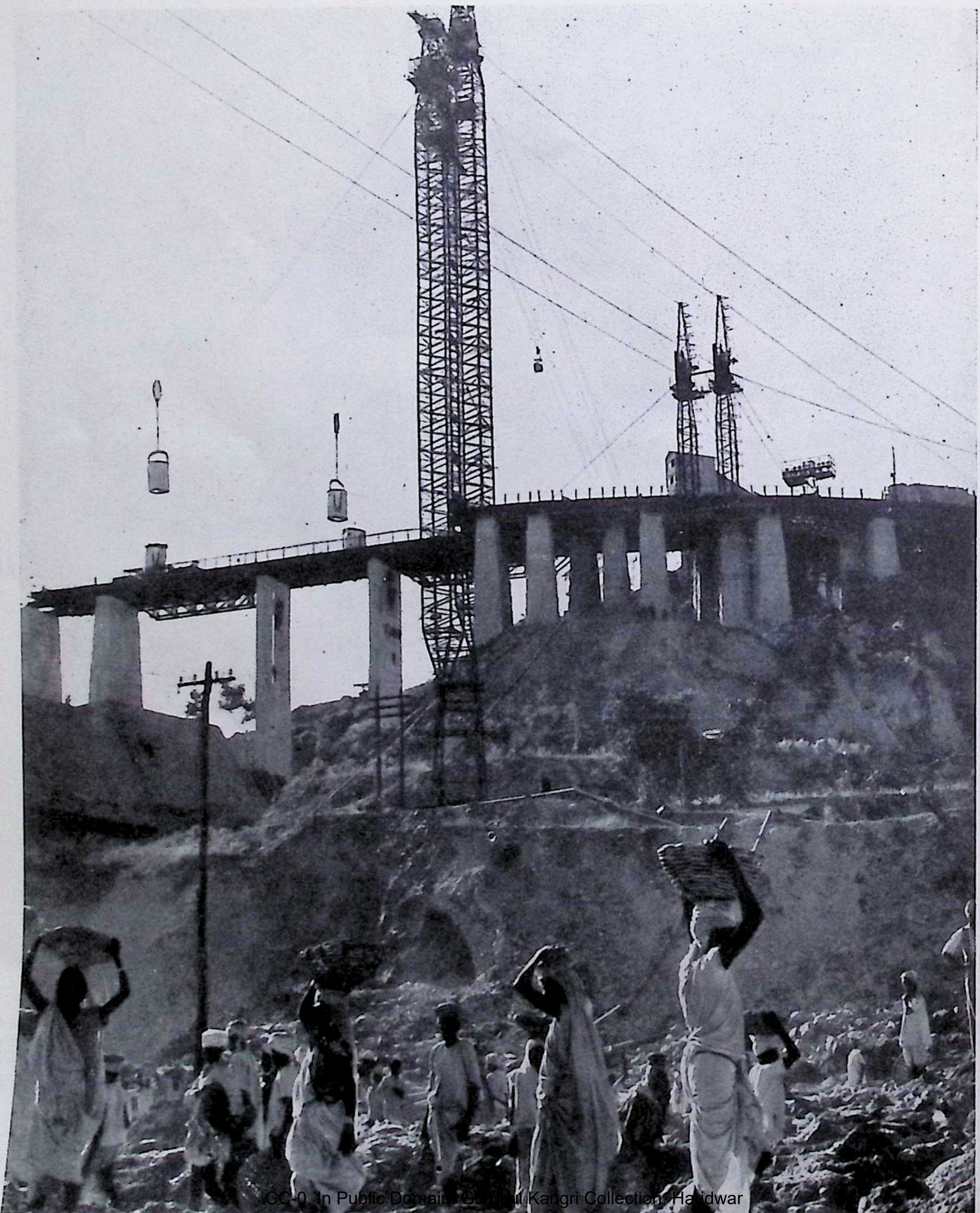
... Then into secondary crushers, then screened, classified and stored. Fromthe aggregate plant to the batching plant, carried by bi-cable ropeways, to be made into concrete.



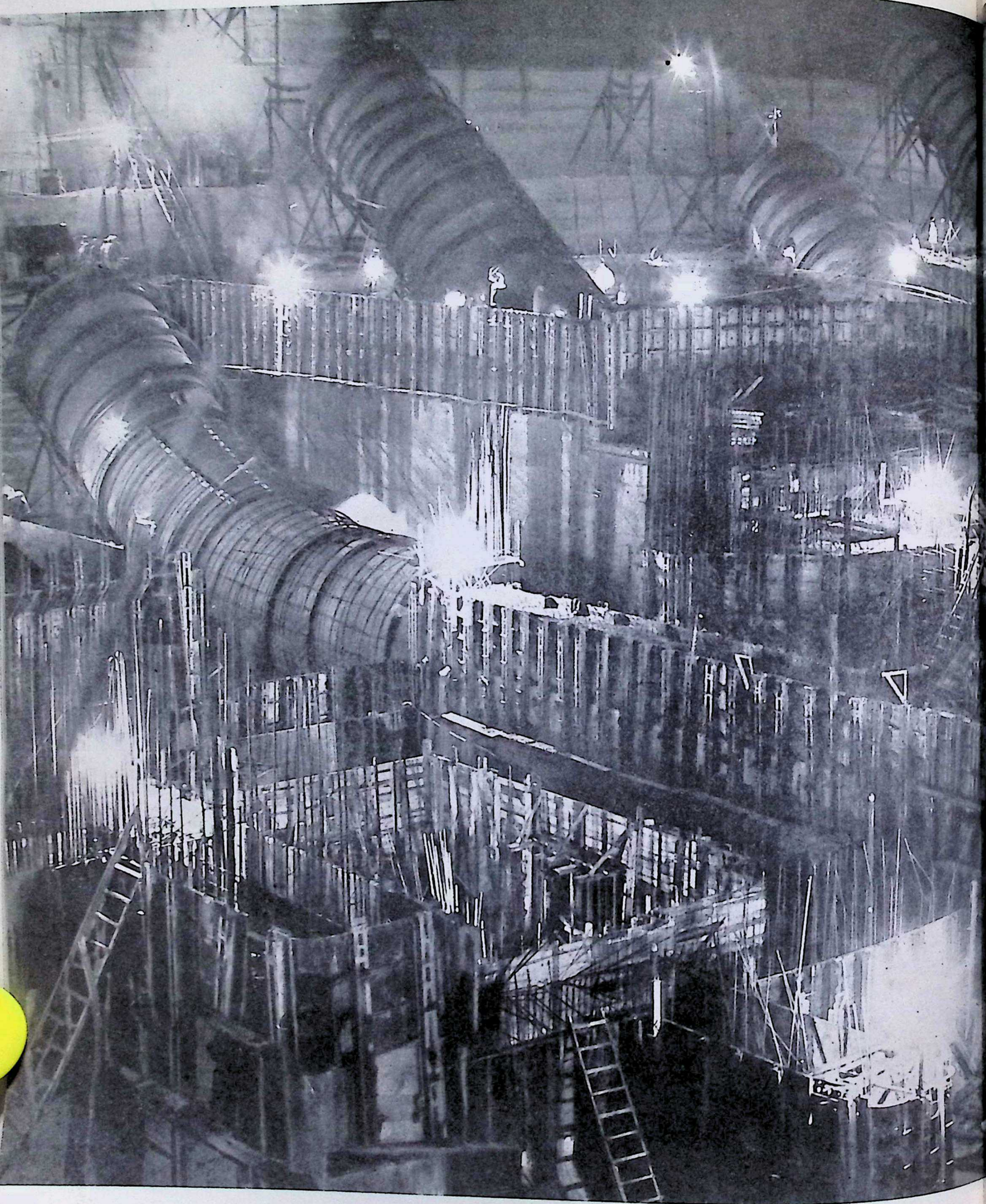
PROJECT : Rihand Valley Development

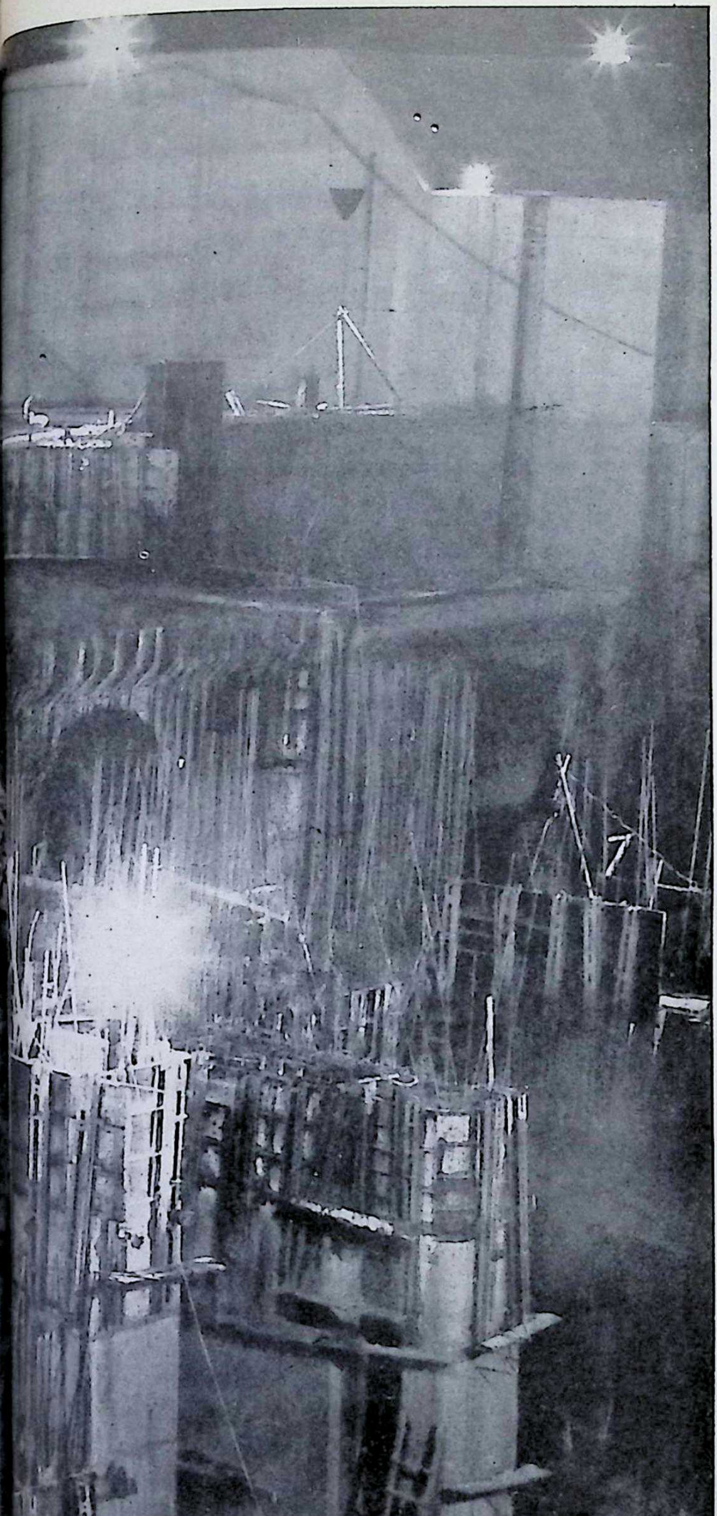
This is a large-scale project to assist in the development of water resources of the Rihand River for the agricultural and industrial development of the eastern and southeastern districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The main features of the project are a 300-foot-high concrete dam and a 300,000 K.W. power plant with associated electrical transmission and distribution lines. To date, TCM assistance has consisted of technical and engineering support by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, two on-site engineering advisors, Rs. 2.8 crores ($6 million) worth of heavy equipment, and a Rs. 70 million contribution toward local currency costs. Total TCM contribution to date, including PL 480 rupees : Rs. 18.6 crores ($39 million).

Now the mixed concrete is carried by twenty-ton cableways in huge buckets and swung out over the dam . . . .



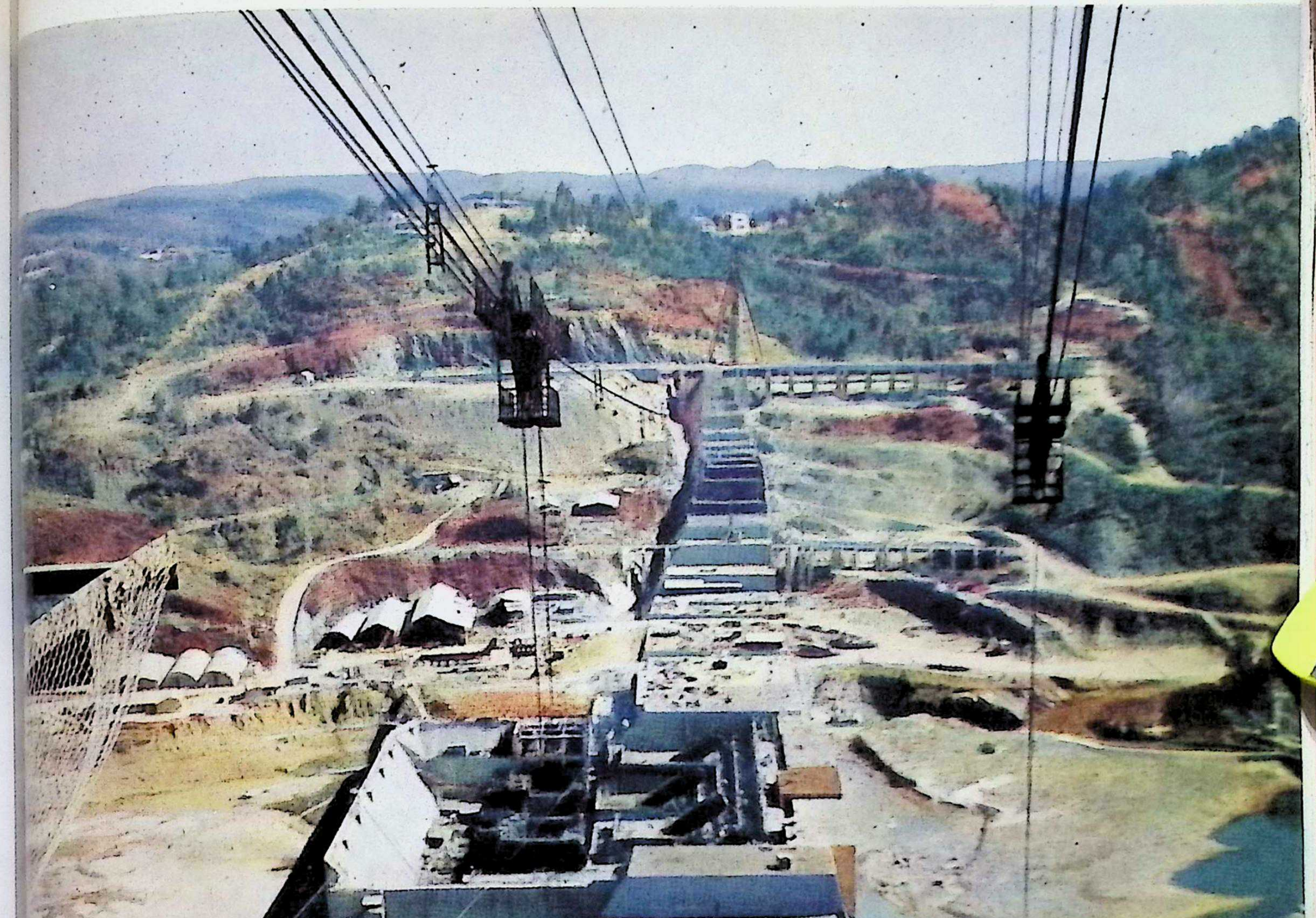
. . . and finally placed into the forms that give shape to the dam itself.



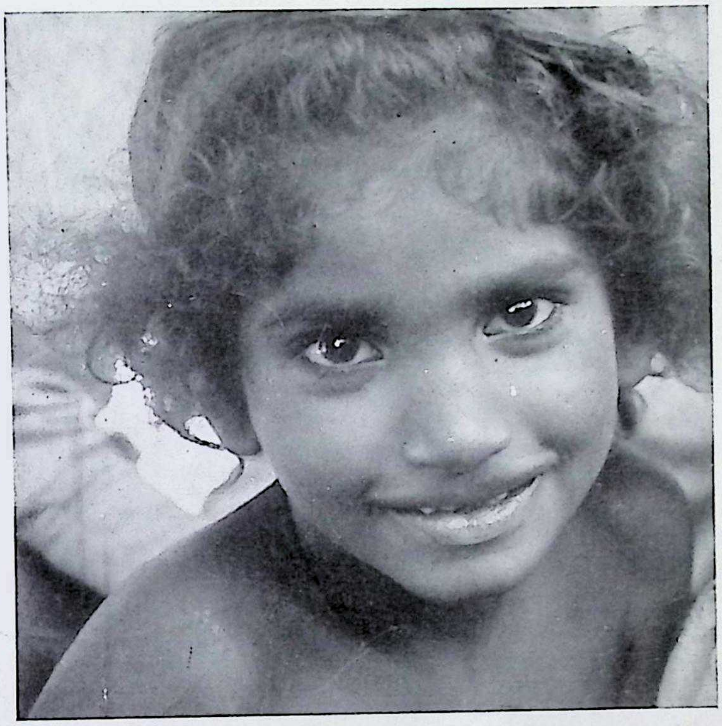


And slowly, piece by piece, section by section, the dams and penstocks and powerhouses take shape as men and machines build. Ceaseless work to build India; work that never ends; work by day and work by night . . .

"...we have to labor and to work hard, to make our dreams real. These dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all nations and peoples are too closely knit together today, for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart."

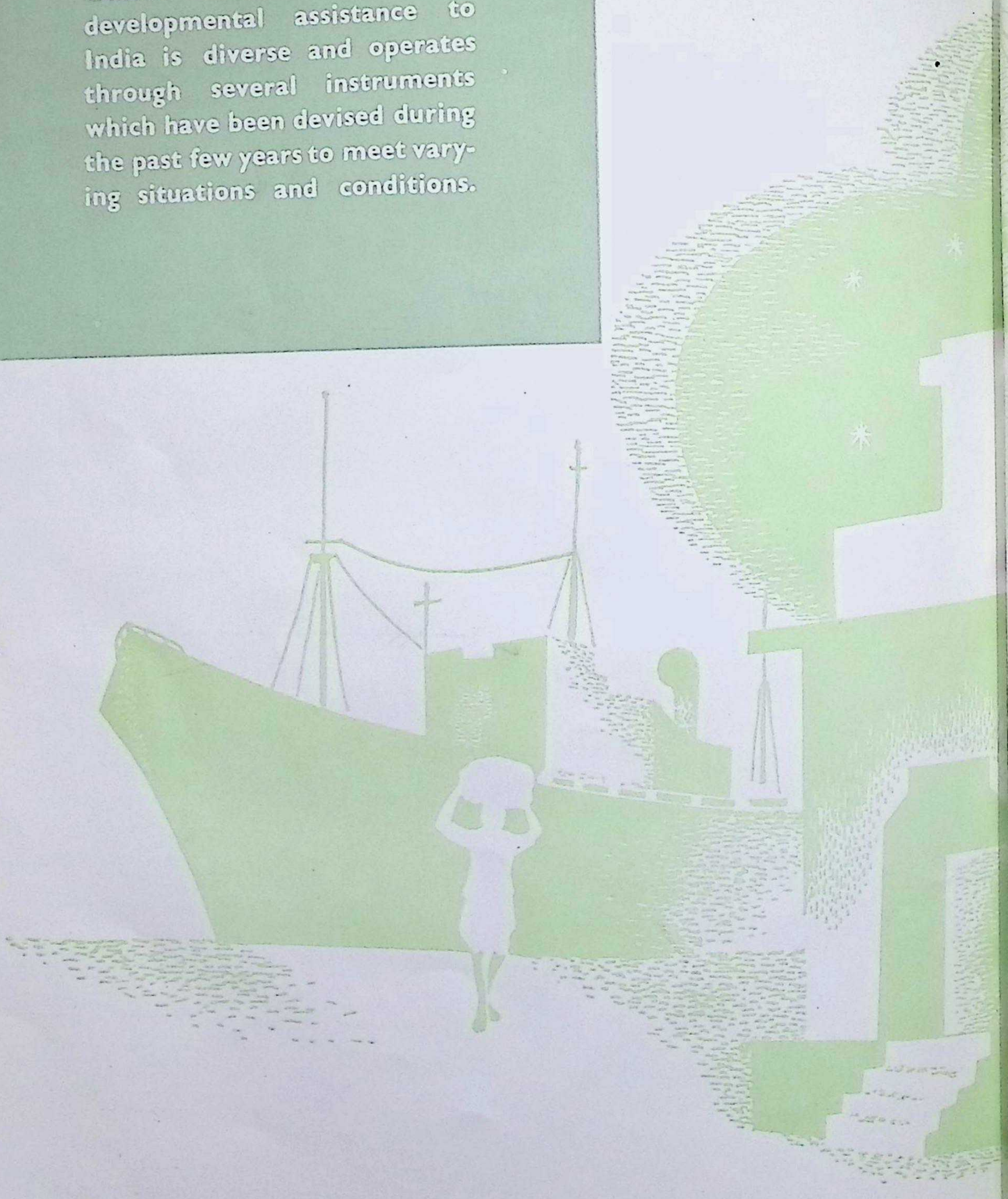


THE RIHAND DAM RISES ACROSS THE RIVER BED

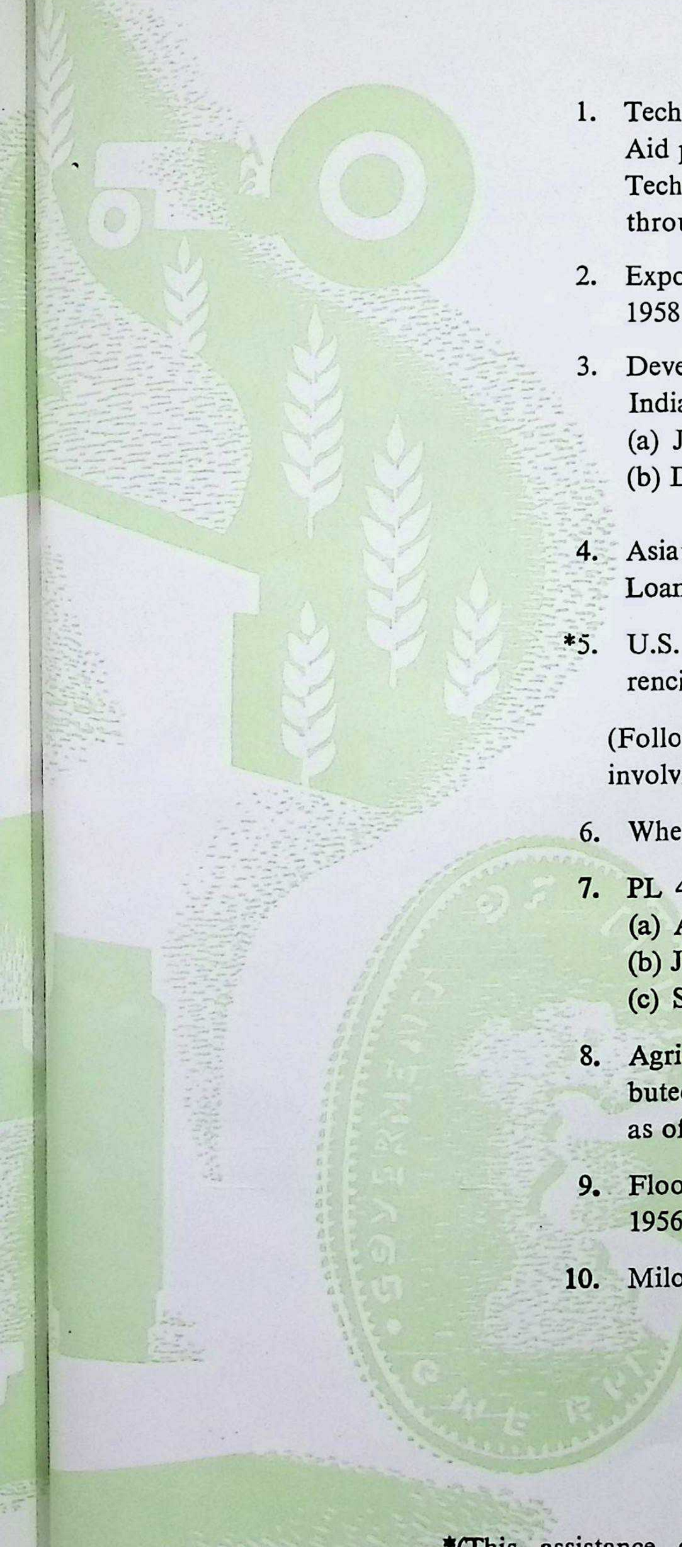


And because India has been hard at work, incessantly, everywhere one can see the new mosaic of India taking shape, one can see the new horizons being built. And the young of India know that, along with their glorious past, they are inheriting the promise of the future.

United States economic and developmental assistance to India is diverse and operates through several instruments which have been devised during the past few years to meet varying situations and conditions.



Here is the Total Picture of U.S. Aid to India.



			$ millions	Rs. crores
1. Technical Assistance and Economic Aid programs administered by the Technical Cooperation Mission through December 31, 1958,........			420.5	199.7
2. Export-Import Bank Loan to India 1958......			151.9	72.2
3. Development Loan Fund loans to India:				
(a) June, 1958...	$ 75	Rs. 35.6		
(b) December, 1958...	100	47.5	175.0	83.1
4. Asian Economic Development Fund Loan, 1958...			20.0	9.5
*5. U.S. Owned Third Country Currencies......			4.0	1.9
(Following are items of assistance involving agricultural commodities:)				
6. Wheat Loan of 1951...			189.7	90.1
7. PL 480 ...				
(a) August, 1956...	$288.1	Rs.136.8		
(b) June, 1958...	49.3	23.4		
(c) September, 1958	210.1	99.8	547.5	260.0
8. Agricultural Commodities Distributed through Voluntary Agencies as of June, 1958...			77.8	37.0
9. Flood and Emergency Relief Aid, 1956-57...			5.9	2.8
10. Milo (Grain) Assistance, 1950-51...			12.2	5.8
			$1604.5	Rs.762.1

*(This assistance consisted of four million dollars worth of U.S. owned currencies derived from the sales of agricultural commodities under PL 480 to other countries; this amount was made available to India to finance the purchase of fertilizer and equipment).

Total U.S. Assistance to India Consists of Both Grants and Loans

(Rupees in crores, dollars in millions)

Type of Assistance	Loans Repayable in Dollars		Loans Repayable Optionally in Dollars or Rupees		Grants	
	Rs.	$	Rs.	$	Rs.	$
Technical Assistance and Economic Development Programs under TCM.			61.8	130.0	137.9	290.5
Asian Economic Development Fund			9.5	20.0		
Development Loan Fund			83.1	175.0		
PL 480						
(a) August, 1958			111.2	234.1	25.6	54.0
(b) June, 1958			23.4	49.3		
(c) September, 1958			82.8	174.3	17.0	35.8
Wheat Loan	90.1	189.7				
Export-Import Bank	72.2	151.9				
Flood Relief					2.8	5.9
Commodities Distributed through Voluntary Agencies					37.0	77.8
Third Country Currencies					1.9	4.0
Milo (Grain)					5.8	12.2
Sub Totals :	162.3	341.6	371.8	782.7	228.0	480.2

TOTAL : Rs. 762.1 $ 1604.5

Public Law 480

Public Law 480 is an Act of the United States Congress known as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954." Title I of this permits the U.S. Government to enter into agreements with foreign governments to sell certain agricultural products that are in surplus supply in the United States, and to accept foreign currencies, such as Indian rupees, as payment. This act also permits the use of the proceeds for projects in the recipient countries to help them develop their economies. Thus, Rs. 26.1 crores ($55 million) of the rupee proceeds from the first Agricultural Commodities Agreement with India has been reloaned to India to finance the Refinance Corporation. In addition, Rs. 100.9 crores ($212 million) have been made available to 14 river valley development projects throughout India on a 40-year repayment basis.

PL 480 Title I transactions with India now total Rs. 260 crores ($547.5 million) excluding that portion of the rupee proceeds which has been reserved for U.S. uses.

PL. 480 Title I Local Currency Uses

(Rs. in crores & dollars in millions)

	U.S. Uses		Loan to India		Grants to India		Total	
	Rs.	$	Rs.	$	Rs.	$	Rs.	$
August, 1956	35.3	74.3	111.2	234.1	25.6	54.0	172.1	362.4
June, 1958	3.7	7.7	23.4	49.3			27.1	57.0
September, 1958	13.6	28.7	82.8	174.3	17.0	35.8	113.4	238.8
Total	52.6	110.7	217.4	457.7	42.6	89.8	312.6	658.2

Total of Loans and Grants to India: Rs. 260 crores $ 547.5 millions

The Development Loan Fund

The basic purpose of the Development Loan Fund is to assist on a basis of self-help and mutual cooperation the efforts of free peoples to develop their economic resources and to increase their productive capacities. Since it was established in 1957, the Development Loan Fund has been appropriated Rs. 332.5 crores ($700 million) to date by the U.S. Congress. Of this total, India has received Rs. 83.1 crores ($175 million), or twenty-five percent of the total.

The first DLF loan made to India in 1958 was for Rs. 35.6 crores ($75 million).

1. Rs. 11.8 crores ($25 million) was earmarked for the import of trucks, jeeps, and bus components to be assembled in India.
2. Rs. 19.0 crores ($40 million) was for the importation of structural steel and other steel products to be used in the assembly of railway freight cars and coaches in India.
3. Rs. 2.4 crores ($5 million) is being utilized for the import of equipment required in the expansion of India's cement industry.
4. Rs. 2.4 crores ($5 million) is to import equipment needed to expand the jute industry.

The road component will result in the assembly of additional trucks, jeeps, and buses, and the railroad element will enable the country to produce additional freight cars, steam locomotives, steam coaches, and under-frames. Importation of cement production equipment will enable the 28 existing plants in the country to move closer toward satisfying present demand, which is double current production. The jute equipment will be used to improve and modernize a 113-plant industry in order to capitalize on a critical export earner.

The second DLF loan to India in 1958 for Rs. 47.5 crores ($ 100 million) will assist India in financing foreign exchanges costs of public and private economic development projects in connection with the Second Five Year Plan. The components of the loan are :

1. Public Sector . . . Rs. 29.9 crores ($63 million).

(a) Rs. 16.6 crores ($35 million) to procure railway equipment for India's national railway system. This equipment will include diesel locomotives, rolling stock, steel, and electrical signalling devices.

(b) Rs. 8.6 crores ($18 million) for steel imports for development projects.

(c) Rs. 4.7 crores ($10 million) for turbines, generators, transformers, insulators, cables and other equipment for public power projects.

2. Private Sector . . . Rs. 17.6 crores ($37 million).

(a) Rs. 10.5 crores ($22 million) for steel imports, including structural steel for use in private enterprise projects.

(b) Rs. 7.1 crores ($15 million) to assist in financing the imports of machinery and other capital equipment for expanding facilities in such private industries as metals and mining, chemicals, cement, machinery and mechanical engineering.

The Export-Import Bank

The Export-Import Bank is a rather unique American institution that will celebrate its 25th anniversary in 1959.

It was created by a special Act of the U.S. Congress and it has a capital stock of Rs. 475 crores ($1 billion) held by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. In addition, the Bank is authorized to borrow from the Treasury, for reloaning, an additional sum of Rs. 2850 crores ($6 billion).

The Bank extends credits directly to foreign borrowers who wish to buy in the United States. These loans are made in dollars and are repayable in dollars.

In 1958, the Export-Import Bank made its first agreement with the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 71.2 crores ($150 million). The credit is for a term of 15 years, with no repayments due on principal until 1964.

This Rs. 71.2 crores ($150 million) loan was earmarked to finance capital equipment for both the private and public sectors, in such activities as irrigation and reclamation, power, transport, communications, mining, and certain selected industries such as textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, and machine tools.

(There was an additional Export-Import Bank loan of Rs. 90 lakhs ($1.9 million) made directly to a private textile firm in India in 1958.)

Asian Economic Development Fund

The U.S. Congress set up the Asian Economic Development Fund in 1955 to assist projects for economic development in Asia in which more than one country would be interested.

In 1958, the Fund loaned Rs. 9.5 crores ($20 million) to India to assist in the Development of the Orissa Iron Ore Project in the Rourkela area of Orissa.

Under terms of the agreement, the Government of India will provide all local currency financing and the Government of Japan will provide the equivalent of Rs. 3.8 crores ($8 million) in the form of yen credit toward meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the project.

The Rs. 9.5 crores ($20 million) is earmarked for the acquisition of equipment and services required for the improvement and expansion of railway and port facilities in connection with the project.

The aim of the project is to facilitate the yearly export of two million tons of iron ore to Japan and to help in the development of the iron-ore area of Orissa.

India Wheat Loan

The first substantial program in the category of agricultural commodities started in 1951 when the U.S. Congress approved special legislation providing for a loan of Rs. 90.1 crores ($189.7 million) with which India procured two million tons of wheat urgently needed in the wake of a failing monsoon.

This loan—which was to be repaid in 35 yearly installments—also provides that the first Rs. 2.4 crores ($5 million) paid in interest by India would be set aside in a special fund most of which was to be given back to India for the support of higher education.

This proviso resulted in the establishment of the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Program which has provided funds for the acquisition of American books and scientific equipment for Indian educational institutions as well as for training and consultation programs in the United States for Indian educators, and for consultation in India by American scientists and educators. The program also provided for the purchase of Indian books and materials for American research institutions.

U.S. Subscriptions to U.N. and its Specialized Agencies and International Organisations

1. Within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies are many millions of American dollars. The U.S. pays into the world organization more than twice the amount of any other nation—Rs. 14.6 crores ($30.8 million) in 1958. This is its apportioned percentage—about one-third. This includes funds for the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Labour Organization, UNESCO, and the World Health Organization.

2. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development —the World Bank--has a total capital of Rs. 4512.5 crores ($9.5 billion). The United States subscribes about one-third of this total. The Bank has loaned Rs. 240 crores ($507 million) for various projects in India, including installations at the Tata steelworks.

3. Originated with the express purpose of contributing to private enterprise, the International Finance Corporation deals with the individual borrower. Out of IFC's Rs. 44 crores ($93 million) capital, the United States subscribes Rs. 16.6 crores ($35 million), or 37.7%.

This pictorial and factual presentation of U.S. assistance to India is illustrative of the growing understanding and cooperation that exists between our two countries—the two largest democracies in the world.

The people and the government of the United States of America are proud of our cooperative role in India's developmental plans. But we are also aware of the fact that it is India's people and government and resources which are at the very center of these plans; that the dreams and plans and hopes and aspirations are India's; that it is through the sacrifices and toil of the Indian nation that success is being achieved.

Our role and our contribution are small compared to this overall effort. But it is symbolic of our determination that people throughout the world shall be free to work out their own destinies, and our determination to share our resources and knowledge toward this end.

HOWARD E. HOUSTON
Minister-Director
U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission

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हरिद्वार।

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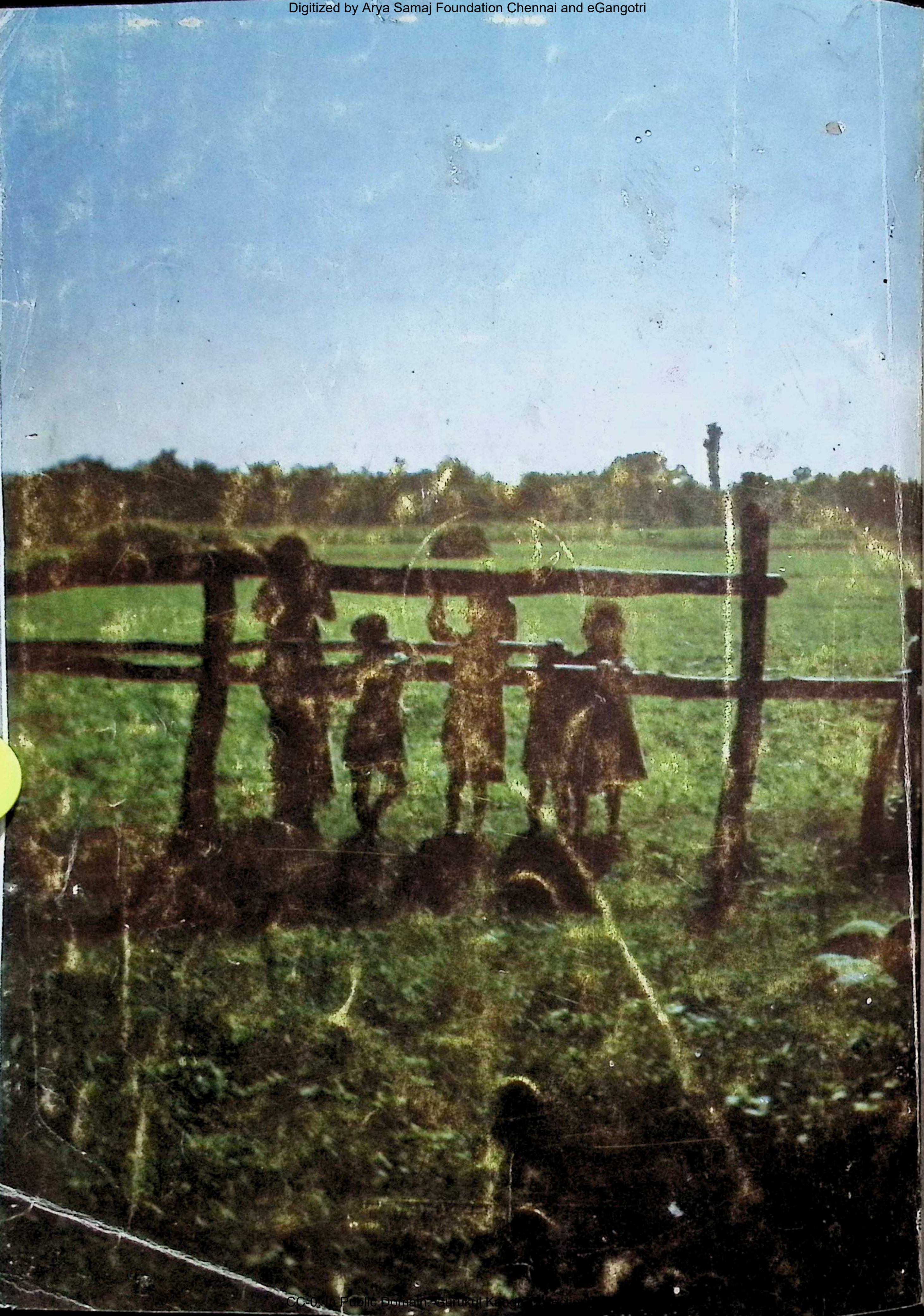

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